

RUSSIAN-RUMANIAN BORDER IS CLOSED; BIG ARMIES MOVING

Tsar's Real Offensive Is About to Begin; Terrific Battle Rages

ADVANCE 14 DEEP

Russians Show Tenacious Bravery in Maintaining Positions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, January 15.—A message from Budapest states that the Russo-Rumanian frontier has been closed. Reports are received from the Rumanian frontier that big movements of Russian troops are continuing; and it is believed that the real offensive is about to begin. Amsterdam, January 16.—The Austrian official communiqué issued yesterday admits a renewed and severe Russian offensive in Bessarabia. Another Austrian communiqué states that the terrific battle in East Galicia and Bessarabia continues. The stubbornness of the fighting a few miles north-east of Chernovitz has surpassed everything previous in this battle-field.

The Russians, with tenacious bravery, advanced six times in columns fourteen deep. Frequently the struggle was hand-to-hand.

The communiqué speaks of the bravery of the defenders in maintaining their positions. Petrograd, Jan. 16.—During the first two days of the Russian New Year, there was no change on the whole Russian front. The fighting in the south-western theater of operations has died down, the Russians, profiting by past experience, fortifying the territory they have occupied.

While recognizing that the new year is certain to see fighting of a most desperate nature, it is generally felt that the period of German surprises in past. Though the enemy are still strong, they are obliged to act with greater caution and to economize their strength, especially of men. They prefer to lose machine-guns to men.

The Germans are taking every precaution against the capture of their out-posts, which has become of frequent occurrence, in spite of the fact that their out-posts are protected with barbed wire entanglements and night alarms.

Dissatisfaction of Germans

There are numerous stories of the growing dissatisfaction of the German soldiers, their physical hardships breaking down their former optimism. The officers are finding it harder every day to keep up the spirits of the men, who are distressed at the protracted nature of the war and the absence of prospects of peace in the near future.

The general feeling in Russia of determination to carry through the war to a successful issue is reflected in the Tsar's New Year greeting to the army and fleet, in which His Imperial Majesty said: "Without victory, there cannot be and there will not be peace."

An official communiqué reports that, on the western front, there was no change.

In the Caucasus, fighting on Friday resulted in the capture of 20 Turkish officers, over 400 troops, 6 guns, including one of heavy caliber, 8 machine-guns and quantities of ammunition, provisions and engineering equipment.

Peking, January 14.—The following official communiqué from Petrograd, dated January 13, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: Between the Olai and the Volk, a small party of Germans attempted to cross to the right bank of the River Misse, but was dispersed by the fire of our vanguards.

Most daring reconnoitering was accomplished by our scouts near Lake Karsen, before reaching Chaik and eastward of Plakane. Furious encounters took place with a numerically superior enemy, but they all ended easily in our favor.

Our scouts in the region of the Ponev railway line cut through two lines of wire defences and, with the aid of hand-grenades, ejected the Germans from a trench. Nothing has occurred on the remainder of the front.

The situation on the Caucasian front is unchanged.

Mr. Hioki Presents Request That Chow Tze-chi's Mission Be Indefinitely Postponed

Reason Given Is 'Certain Circumstances Connected with Japanese Court'; Kweichow Governor Dismissed

Special Cable to The China Press

Peking, January 17.—Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, communicated with the Foreign Office, yesterday, requesting that Chow Tze-chi's mission be postponed till a favorable future time, but the Mikado acknowledges the friendly feeling of China in sending a special commissioner to congratulate him on his recent coronation. This unpleasant communication, being quite unexpected, created a sensation as everything has been completed and Mr. Hioki specially entertained Chow Tze-chi on the 14th instant.

Mikado Leaving Tokyo

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokyo, January 17.—Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister at Peking, has been instructed to politely inform Yuan Shih-kai that Japan is unable at present to receive the Chinese mission which is about to leave Peking for Tokyo to congratulate the Emperor of Japan on his coronation, the reason assigned being the Emperor's contemplated absence from the capital.

Peking, January 16.—Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister, yesterday informed the Waichiaopu that the Japanese Government wished Chow Tze-chi, who was to go to Japan to convey Yuan Shih-kai's congratulations to the Emperor on the occasion of his coronation, to postpone his departure, owing to certain circumstances connected with the Japanese Court.

Lung Chien-chang, Civil Governor of Kweichow, has been ordered to leave his post and to be handed over to the committee for punishment of high officials for adequate penalties, owing to his having asked permission to leave his post at the present juncture. It is understood that Liu Hsien-chien, the Taoyin of Kweichow,

has been appointed Acting Civil Governor of Kweichow.

Kweichow, January 17.—The Civil Governor, Lung Chien-chang, left early yesterday. A proclamation in his name and that of the Military Governor, issued later, stated that he has gone on a tour of inspection, but it is generally believed that he is leaving the province. The Commissioner of Administrative Affairs left secretly some time ago.

The Hsin salt offices in some districts refuse to accept Bank of China notes.

Dismiss Kweichow Governor

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, January 17.—President Yuan Shih-kai has dismissed the Civil Governor of Kweichow, Lung Chien-chang, who requested three months leave under the pretense of the illness of his mother and has ordered him to await punishment. The Military Governor of Kweichow, Liu Hsien-shi has been appointed Acting Civil Governor.

In spite of all obstacles, the Peking Government is still clinging to the idea of performing the enthronement on February 9.

Chinese circles opine that two reasons may have been decisive on the postponement of Chow Tze-chi's mission to Japan, viz. that the negotiations between Japan and Russia are still pending and secondly that Japan will not recognize the monarchy at the present moment.

Hsueh Hsien-shi, former Minister of Finance, has returned to Peking. He may be appointed to an important post at an early date.

The abolition of Hsin, with the consequent increase of other taxes, will be first enforced in Peking.

The Peking Jih-pao reports that

(Continued on Page 2)

U.S. Won't Intervene Over Mexico Murders

Washington Relies on Carranza To Punish Perpetrators Of Chihuahua Outrage

Reuter's Service

Washington, January 15.—The Cabinet has decided not to intervene in Mexico, relying on President Carranza to punish the murderers of the American citizens killed at Chihuahua.

N.S.W.'s BIG WHEAT CROP

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, January 15.—The New South Wales Government estimates that 40,000,000 bushels of wheat will be available for export.

Norway's Record Fire Sweeps Over Bergen

\$2,750,000 Damage; Thousands Homeless; Twenty Districts Are Wiped Out

Reuter's Service

Bergen, January 16.—A great fire swept the town yesterday and today, but it is now under control. It spread through twenty different quarters of the town, rendering thousands of the inhabitants homeless.

Among the buildings destroyed are the Central Telephone Exchange, four hotels and three schools. Stavanger is offering shelter to four thousand refugees.

Christiania, January 16.—The outbreak at Bergen is the largest fire on record in Norway. The damage is estimated at \$2,750,000.

Huge Earth Slide That Blocked Panama Canal



A picture taken on November 27, showing a section of the Panama Canal completely closed by a slide of millions of tons of earth. The photograph is the only one of the Canal ever taken from the top of the famous Gold Hill, from which most of the slide came.

BANKS OF ZUIDER ZEE BURST; TOWNS FLOODED

Many People Drowned; Sea Is 20 Feet Above Normal; Stade, in Hanover, Subsides

Reuter's Service

Amsterdam, January 16.—Considerable damage has been done in Holland by floods. The island of Marken and the neighboring town of Monnikendam is submerged. Sixteen persons, of whom seven were children, have been drowned on the island of Marken.

Zwolle is also badly hit. Many cattle have been drowned but there has been no loss of life. The level of the Zuider Zee is very high.

The havoc wrought by the floods is greater than was at first supposed. The dykes along the Zuider Zee have collapsed at several points and the peasants and cattle everywhere are fleeing precipitately from the constantly rising waters.

The dyke broke at several points in the Ymuiden district and, before the inhabitants realised their peril, the sea burst through the gaps with such force as to wreck large portions of the roads.

Reports coming in from North Holland, including the island of Texel and the province of Groningen, show that great distress prevails. The gale also swept the lower Elbe. The sea is twenty feet above its normal level. The town of Stade, in Hanover on the Elbe, has subsided. The dyke at Twienfeth has been severely damaged and is being repaired with feverish haste in the hope of preventing further damage.

Rotterdam, January 14.—A tidal wave has partly wrecked the railway to Dordrecht, interrupting communication at South Holland.

London, January 15.—The tidal wave in Holland coincided with a north-westerly gale and a high tide along the east coast of England, especially at Yarmouth, where the streets were flooded and a severe earthquake, which lasted for half-a-minute, in the Midlands and which was accompanied by a loud noise. People were knocked down in the streets.

Hongkong Prisoners Leave For Australia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, January 17.—The interned German prisoners of war have left for Australia, on board the a.s. Empire.

The Weather

Fine, cold and calm weather, with mist at sunrise. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 54.7 and the minimum 25.2, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 49.8 and 21.5.

British Seize Papen's Papers; Find Evidence Of German Intrigues

Extensive Payments Include \$700 To Man Who Blew Up Maine Bridge

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 15.—The Federal Grand Jury has indicted Webber, who is related to an official of the Deutsche Bank and four other Germans for conspiring to ship rubber to Germany in violation of the Customs laws.

A dispatch issued by the Associated Press, outlining the contents of correspondence seized at Falmouth, in possession of the recalled German Military Attaché at Washington, Captain von Papen, makes astounding revelations of German intrigue.

The documents show that Captain von Papen made frequent payments to persons charged with the responsibility for explosions at munition works and bridges in America. The counterfoils of his cheque-book, his pass-books and letters to bankers contain a number of items showing the payments made to various persons who figured prominently in the activities of German agents in America.

In New York, Count Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, made several large payments to von Papen. Von Papen paid \$700 to a man who has been convicted of blowing up a bridge at Maine, while he sent \$500 to the Consul at Seattle a fortnight before the explosion on May 30, 1915.

Among the letters, one from the notorious General Bernhardt plainly remarks that the British and French press have insulted him incredibly.

Washington, January 15.—The publication of the cabled summaries of the von Papen documents is arousing the deepest interest in Government circles. The German Ambassador, Count Bernstorff, exclaimed petulantly: "I don't believe it," when the records of Captain von Papen's expenditure were called to his attention.

German officials attempt to explain away the matter by saying that Captain von Papen was responsible for his expenditure solely to the War Office.

U. S. Submarine E2 Sunk; Four Men Dead

12 Seriously Injured; Wrecked By Explosion in Brooklyn Navy Yard

Reuter's Service

New York, January 15.—The submarine E 2 has sunk, after an explosion, in Brooklyn Navy Yard. Four men are dead and 12 injured, some fatally.

The electric batteries of the submarine were being recharged at the time of the explosion. Another theory is that the accident was due to a hydrogen explosion.

N.Y. EXPECTING REGULAR BLOCKADE OF GERMANY

Will Eliminate Much Misunderstanding; Remove Question of Britain's Right to Search

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, January 16.—The newspapers print telegrams from London stating that Great Britain will shortly replace her present Orders in Council by the declaration of a regular blockade of Germany.

The State Department has no official information on the subject, but its officials believe that such action will eliminate much misunderstanding, remove all question of the legal right of the British to prevent all goods reaching German ports and probably settle the doctrine of "ultimate destination" in reference to goods intended for Germany shipped through neutrals.

KAISER HAS RECOVERED; RETURNS TO THE FRONT

Rome Learns He Won't Be Out Of Danger For Week; Has Been Operated On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 17.—A semi-official telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser has completely recovered from his slight illness and he was cheered on Saturday when driving to the Imperial Chancellor's palace, where he lunched, staying for several hours.

It is officially announced that the Kaiser returned to the front on Sunday.

New York, January 15.—Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Imperial German Chancellor, has sent a wireless message to the American papers, stating that the Kaiser has never been confined to his bed and will soon resume his activities.

Rome, January 16.—In ecclesiastical circles, it is learned, from a German source, that, on Thursday, the Kaiser was successfully operated on, but will not be out of danger for a week.

Two Neutral Ships Destroyed by Mines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 14.—The Rotterdam steamer Mashaven (2,690 tons) has been sunk by a mine. Twenty-two of the crew have been saved. The Captain is dead.

London, Jan. 15.—The Spanish steamer Bayo (2,776 tons) has been sunk by a mine near La Rochelle, 25 of the crew being drowned and only one saved.

Holland and China Pledge Arbitration

Reuter's Service

The Hague, January 14.—The First Chamber has adopted the arbitration treaty with China.

GERMANS PLANNING SALONICA ATTACK; 50,000 MEN READY

Intend First, with Austrians, to Complete Albanian Conquest

OFFER OF PEACE

Austria Proposes Armistice To Montenegro; Wants Cattaro for Navy

TERMS REJECTED

French Blow Up More Of River Struma Bridges; Cetinje Undamaged

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 15.—A telegram from Rome says that the object of the sudden return of the King of Italy is stated to be because he is taking measures to aid Montenegro and Serbia.

A telegram from Salonica states that travellers who have arrived from Monastir report that 50,000 German troops are massed there and that German officers state that this army, in co-operation with the Austrian force from Montenegro will undertake the conquest of Albania, after which they will join in an attack on Salonica.

A communiqué describes the landing of the French at Corfu. The Greek authorities were warned at one o'clock in the morning on the 11th by the French Consul and merely made a formal verbal protest, knowing well that there was no question of occupation.

The first detachment of French troops landed at four o'clock, occupied the telegraph-office and arrested two individuals reported by the Consul, one of whom is the local head of the German espionage system. The landing was completed at eleven o'clock and the soldiers were settled in the barracks and forts the same evening.

The inhabitants were friendly and became increasingly so when they were informed that a cargo of wheat was arriving shortly. Enemy air-craft bombed Janina, north-west of Kukus and Doganiz, killing a Greek soldier and wounding several.

Impending German Offensive

Salonica, January 15.—Reuter's special correspondent at British headquarters states that rumor has been very busy concerning the impending offensive of the Central Powers, pro-German organs actually fixing the date today. The facts are that, considerable activity prevails among the enemy, our aviators reporting important concentrations of troops at Doiran, Ghevgjell, Kuprulu and Uskub, where there is an accumulation of ammunition. The dry weather prevailing is favorable for the enemy to repair the roads, but it is doubtful if these will stand heavy artillery.

Turks and Germans are arriving at Xanthi, on the Dedeagatch line. Every day, air duels take place, but the enemy keep clear of the allied mounted patrols, which are constantly circulating along the frontier.

Bukharest, January 15.—It is reported that Turkish and Bulgarian troops are being sent to the Italian, Montenegrin and French fronts, to replace Austrian and German troops which are being concentrated for an attack on Salonica and in Bukhovina. Russian prisoners, who were employed on road-making in Serbia and who have escaped, relate horrible accounts of their sufferings at the hands of the Germans, whose treatment of Serbian women and children is too revolting to describe.

Arrest Austrian Consul

London, January 15.—The Athens correspondent of the Times states that the Austrian Consul at Corfu has been arrested.

The Athens correspondent of the newspaper Messagero states that Austria proposed an armistice to Montenegro, in order to enter into peace negotiations, suggesting the cession of Mount Lovtchen to Austria, who would recognise the rights

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of Montenegro to Scutari. Cetinje has no military value to Austria, but the question remains whether the Austro-Germans will over-run Montenegro like Serbia, or will remain content with Mount Lovtchen and Cetinje.

Austria's greatest desire is to hold Cattaro as a naval base against Italy. She has already increased her battle-ships there and it is reported that four large submarines have arrived in the bay.

Austria would also like to see the last of the Montenegrin army, which is still 40,000 strong, especially as Scutari is an armed camp.

The Berliner Tageblatt admits that no Montenegrins were captured at Cetinje.

Amsterdam, January 15.—An Austrian communique states that the King's residence at Cetinje and the town itself are undamaged.

Athens, January 15.—The French have blown up some more bridges over the River Struma.

Special German Mission

Zurich, January 15.—The Milan newspaper Secolo says that the German Government intends sending the Duke of Mecklenburg on a special mission to assume direction of all the Legations in the Balkans. The German Minister to Rumania left Bukharest a week ago and will not return to his post.

Bologna, January 15.—The first official reference to recent events in Montenegro was made in a speech by Signor Barzilar, an Italian Cabinet Minister. He said that, to save Mount Lovtchen would have meant saving Montenegro, which would have been a huge task, requiring two to three hundred thousand troops and an effort six times greater than was necessary to convey the same forces on home territory.

He mentioned that the over-rating of the importance of Mount Lovtchen was due to foreign influences. Cattaro is a first-class natural harbor, capable of accommodating the whole Austrian fleet, despite a possible menace from the top of Mount Lovtchen. Although the barracks in Cattaro were visible from Mount Lovtchen, guns of an adequate caliber could not be brought up the mountain, owing to the lack of roads.

Signor Barzilar concluded: "The inevitable success of the allies will nullify the recent bold strokes of our enemies, which have been accomplished in view of their need to hasten peace. Our enemies can no longer count on inadequate co-ordination between the allies in material and moral efforts."

Supplies Go To Waste
Rome, January 15.—The Italian press welcomes the speech made at Bologna by Signor Barzilar, as being most opportune. It says that it is wrong to ascribe the responsibility for the fall of Mount Lovtchen to Italy. The position of Montenegro is an inevitable consequence of the Balkan situation.

The newspapers emphasize the difficulties of re-victualising Serbia and Montenegro. Italy landed 4,500 tons of food at Durazzo and San Giovanni di Medua, much of which lay rotting, owing to the impossibility of transporting it into the interior.

The Tribuna states that Montenegro has refused to conclude a separate peace.

Detailed accounts of the fighting off Durazzo on December 29 confirm the loss, as already reported from several sources, of another enemy ship besides the Lika and Triglav.

Brindisi, January 16.—The members of the Servian Government have arrived.

LABOR AND CONSCRIPTION

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, January 15.—A general belief exists in political circles that the working classes have been placed in a false position by the card votes at the Labor congresses and that the great bulk of the laboring classes are thoroughly patriotic and favorable to national service. Consequently, the Labor leaders supporting the Bill are working strenuously to dispense any clouds of doubt or suspicion. Thus it is hoped that national unity will have a complete triumph.

Austrians By Night Enter Oslavia Works

Vigorous Counter Attack Next Day Effects Them With Great Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 17.—The official communique issued on Friday only reported artillery actions at various points.

The communique on Saturday stated: There were general artillery engagements, which were most violent on the Isonzo front, especially north-west of Gorizia. Our guns destroyed 400 meters of trenches on Monte San Michele.

A successful air-raid was made on the district east of the Isonzo. Our air-craft bombarded the camps at Alisovizza, Chearovano and Doroberg and the railway-stations at Lougatica, Pravcina and Lubiana and returned safely.

A communique yesterday stated: There was an intense cannonade on the 14th, on the heights north-west of Gorizia, which was followed by an enemy night attack, made with large forces. The attack was repulsed, but the enemy were re-inforced and succeeded in entering the Italian trenches near Oslavia.

A vigorous Italian counter-attack, delivered on the morning of the 15th, drove the enemy beyond Oslavia, the Italians re-occupying their trenches and capturing much booty.

BRITISH WIN IMPORTANT FIGHT IN MESOPOTAMIA

Aylmer Defeats Turks 25 Miles East of Kut; Forces Them To Retreat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Delhi, January 16.—The British have won an important success in Mesopotamia. General Aylmer gave battle to the Turkish forces who had retired to their positions at Oras, astride the River Tigris, twenty-five miles eastward of Kut.

Heavy fighting took place on the 13th until night-fall, when the Turks began to retire. They continued their withdrawal on the 14th, closely pressed on the north and east by the British.

Mail Notices

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Jan. 20
Per R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk Jan. 21
Per N.Y.K. Matsuyama M. Jan. 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru Jan. 19
Per T.K.K. s.s. Chiyu M. Jan. 23
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Awa Maru Jan. 23
For Europe, via Suez:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru Jan. 22
Per P. and O. s.s. Kashmir Jan. 24
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos Jan. 26

Mails to Arrive:
The French mail of December 26 is due at Hongkong on January 24, and here on January 27. Left Port Said on December 31, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon (maiden trip).
The Canadian mail of January 1 is due at Kobe today, January 18 and here on January 20. Left Yokohama on January 16, per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan.

LAST NIGHT'S CONCERT

A large audience assembled at the Lyceum Theater last night when Miss Hammond gave her violoncello recital assisted by Mrs. Grove, Mrs. Isenman and Mr. V. Meyer. The concert was in aid of the Children's Refuge (formerly called the Slave Refuge) and an excellent program was provided.

Miss Hammond appeared some time ago with the Town Band, and admirers of her instrument were well rewarded last night. The fine Sonata in A minor for pianoforte and cello by Grieg was the principal big work presented and the soloists displayed fine musical feeling throughout. Miss Hammond's playing is finely finished and she gets beautiful effects of tone and delicacy from her instrument, whilst Mrs. Grove's partnership was beyond praise. She is never obtrusive, and yet never a mere accompanist. The Sonata was a fine example of two soloists perfectly agreed.

The smaller groups later in the program were fully as enjoyable, and both soloists gave music first; virtuosity as such with its distracting tricks and special effects was kept in the background completely. This gave the program its distinction both in its selection and performance.

Mrs. Isenman sang two songs in English and two French songs. She was in fine voice, and the latter were a delight to listen to. In the English version of Tchaikovsky's "Cradle Song" and Quilter's "To Daisies" there

Plot Cost Diplomat His Job and Wife



MRS. JOSEPHINE E. GONZALES charges that her husband, Don Z. Manuel Gonzales, former Costa Rican Consul-General at New York, was ousted because he accepted \$20,000 for furthering a plot by which ships evaded the American shipping laws and sailed with supplies for German sea raiders. The ships sailed under fraudulent Costa Rican registry. Mrs. Gonzales, an American girl, has parted from her husband because of his part in this alleged international intrigue, and says British agents caused him to lose his consular post.

was less of the repose and tranquillity which each seems to require. The Herrick words are quietly ecstatic and fervent. The songs were very well received by the house and the singer was recalled. Mr. Meyer substituted a national melody of Grieg for his first song—a fine dramatic story splendidly portrayed. Mr. Meyer is at his best, and in his element with Norwegian and Danish composers. He was recalled and gave an extra song. Mrs. Sutherland and Mrs. Cochrane as accompanists to Mrs. Isenman and Mr. Meyer respectively shared in the success of an evening of good music.

GERMAN MUNITION DEPOT AT NEUVILLE BLOWN UP

French and British Artillery Co-operate in Belgium, Severely Damaging Trenches

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, January 16.—The official communique issued yesterday afternoon stated that the night was calm. The French artillery dispersed some enemy working parties in the Champagne and bombarded a convoy.

The communique in the evening stated: There is nothing to report in the west, except fairly lively artillery actions in the Champagne, the Argennes and Woivre.

The communique this afternoon stated that there was nothing to report.

The communique in the evening stated: The British and French artillery, co-operating in Belgium, severely damaged the German trenches in the district of Hetsas. Their fire caused two heavy explosions in the German trenches.

The French batteries successfully bombarded the road from Lille to south of Thelus, exploding an ammunition depot north-east of Neuville. There was fighting with grenades in the Argennes.

London, January 16.—General Sir Douglas Haig's communique today reports: The situation generally was quiet. There was some hostile shelling about Givenchy and Ypres.

Our artillery fire against a strong point held by the Germans north of Ypres was satisfactory.

Except for reciprocal bombardments at Marisourt, Givenchy, Hill 63 and Hollebeke, there was only the usual artillery activity along the line yesterday.

CAPTURE KAVANGAR

Russians Continue Successfully on Road To Kermanshah

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, January 15.—An official communique issued today stated: In Persia, we occupied Kavangar, on the road to Kermanshah.

Italians Demonstrate For Cardinal Mercier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, January 15.—Cardinal Mercier received a warm welcome on his arrival here today. There were cries of: "Viva Mercier!" and "Viva Belgia!" as he passed through the crowded streets.

All the notable personages in Rome, in company with many citizens of humbler origin, are on a pilgrimage to the Belgian College, where the Cardinal is staying. They have pledged themselves to contribute by all means in their power to the restoration of Belgium.

His Eminence was touched by these demonstrations, but refused to make any statement, whereupon those assembled in his presence exclaimed that "the facts speak eloquently enough."

Obituary

Mrs. P. H. McKay of Kobe

Says the Kobe Herald:—Kobe, January 11.—It is with deep regret that we have to record the death last evening at her residence on the Hill of Mrs. Winifred McKay, wife of Mr. P. H. McKay of this port. Mrs. McKay had been in unsatisfactory health for some time, her highly-strung temperament having given rise to nervous ailments which did but accentuate a tendency to heart trouble. Gifted and energetic, she never spared herself in responding to multitudinous calls in the social sphere, where her rare endowments as a musician caused her to be in frequent demand for a number of years. And in addition she was ever ready to assist in work of various kinds outside the realm of her own home. About two years ago Mrs. McKay accompanied her eldest son to the homeland to arrange for his education there. It was hoped that the change would restore her completely, but in this her friends were doomed to disappointment, and it was evident to those who knew her best that instead of benefiting her the stay in America had made further serious drafts upon her already depleted reserve of nervous energy.

Gov. Hammond of Minnesota

St. Paul, December 31.—Governor William S. Hammond died yesterday at his home at St. James, Minnesota. He had been in failing health for some time. Governor Hammond was a Democrat and was elected in 1914. Governor Hammond was born in Massachusetts in 1868.

Hioki Presents Request Postpone

(Continued from Page 1)
the 20th division has been transferred to Kalgan.

200,000 Troops Pass Hankow
According to a foreigner who has just come from Hankow, the government has moved a body of troops estimated at 200,000 through that city. Part went to Yoochoe and others to Ichang. An attempt was made to transport the troops secretly, but this failing the work continued in the open. Craft of all kinds have been commandeered for the use of the army. It was said in Hankow that half of the body would never reach the destination as they would run away at the first chance.

There is much feeling here because commerce has been retarded by the commandeering of the boats. Before that nothing could be heard against President Yuan Shih-k'ai. There are now placards against the president about the city. Hankow officials now admit that there is anti-monarchy sentiment in the city and that the feeling is spreading through Hupeh.

A report says that 3,000 northern troops left Ichang on January 11 for Szechuen. The attitude of the 1st Division at Kalgan having been found to be uncertain, the Department of the Army has taken a regiment from the 20th Division at Hsinmingtung and transferred them to Kalgan.

Yunnan troops are reported to have occupied Howchow north of Chungking.

Japan's Policy Considered

Says The Shanghai Nippo: An important Cabinet meeting was held in the morning of January 16 when the policy of Japan towards China and Russia was discussed. Count Okuma, the Premier, has reported the decision reached to the Throne. General Oka, the Minister for the Army, has also paid a visit to Prince Yamagata, a Genro. The general public is paying much attention to the matter.

Ford's Peace Mission Is On Its Way Home

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, January 15.—Henry Ford's peace pilgrims have left for Rotterdam on their way homewards.

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THREATEN REPRISALS OVER BARALONG CASE

Berlin Says Britain's Attitude
Renders It Impossible To
Treat With Her

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The German reply to the White Paper issued by the British Government regarding the Baralong incident states that the attitude of Great Britain renders it impossible to treat with her regarding the affair further. Great Britain has been responsible for a crime which is a disgrace to international law and humanity. Germany must undertake the punishment of this unexplained crime and must devise reprisals.

Amsterdam, January 16.—The German reply to the White Paper issued by the British Government on the Baralong case consists of a verbiage argument seeking to whitewash the behavior of German submarines. It ostentatiously protests against the "unheard-of accusations made against the German army and navy." It repeats the threadbare contentions made by the German Government that the Arabis was sunk because the German submarine thought that it was about to ram her.

The reply proceeds to repeat the old complaint about the starvation of the German people, this being obviously intended for consumption abroad. Sir Edward Grey's proposal to submit the Baralong case and four other incidents occurring about the same time to a court of American naval officers is refused, Germany arguing that accusations against German military officers must be investigated by her own authorities.

Nevertheless, the reply declares that Great Britain has left unfulfilled the demand for an investigation, thereby rendering itself responsible for the Baralong incident.

The Reichstag discussed the Baralong case today, the speeches made being very violent in tone. The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs declared that the German Government will find means of retaliating sharply and impressively.

Dr. Liebknecht regretted that it had been made impossible for him to make an effective protest to such an exploitation of the affair.

Malaya Presents Ten Aeroplanes to Army

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 14.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has issued an official communique with reference to the aeroplane fund raised by the Straits Settlements and the Malay States. The money for the first ten aeroplanes has already been handed to the War Office. They will be named Malaya 1 to 10.

The communique, after mentioning that Mr. Baker, of Kinta, the organizer of the fund, has himself given one aeroplane, emphasizes that the subscriptions have come from all nationalities in the Malay Peninsula, several aeroplanes having been given by Chinese.

ADMIRAL MEUX, M.P.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—Admiral the Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux has been returned unopposed for Portsmouth.

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Expert workmanship, quick service.

Burr 2 Broadway

Bombardier Wells Is Physical Instructor To The British Army



Bombardier Wells, the noted English pugilist, is now at the front in France, where he occupies the unique position of physical instructor to the men on the firing line. Every day Wells takes a group of men, stiffened and sore by long duty in the cramped trenches and puts them through a set of exercises to limber their muscles.

Press Regard India's New Viceroy as Wise Choice for Hard Post

Lord Chelmsford Proved Merit
In Australia; Hardinge Difficult Man To Follow

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, January 15.—The Times remarks that Lord Chelmsford will be accepted as Viceroy of India with general satisfaction. An acute constitutional crisis in Queensland found him possessing courage and knowledge, while his term as Governor of New South Wales has been reckoned as the most successful one of recent years.

Since his return, he has devoted himself to useful work on the London County Council and has been serving in the Territorials since the outbreak of the war. Such a record sufficiently reveals a man whose life is full and many-sided.

Lord Chelmsford has proved himself to be a valuable public servant, endowed with sound judgment, determination and a keen sense of duty. He has had the advantage of acquiring from another angle a knowledge of Imperial problems which will not be his least valuable qualification as Viceroy in the difficult times lying ahead. It would be difficult to make a wiser choice.

The Daily News states that Lord Chelmsford has done good work in Australia and possesses many of the qualifications making for success in a very difficult office, but his task will not be an easy one. Lord Hardinge has proved the greatest Viceroy of our time and his very success must have made the task of his successor a hard one, even in the quietest of times.

Macfarlane Survivors 8 Days in Open Boat

Many Lascars Die; Exist on Half
Biscuit, Half Dipper Of
Water Twice Daily

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Malta, January 14.—The experiences of the crew of the Clan Macfarlane, which was torpedoed in the Mediterranean when on its way to Bombay, were terrible. The vessel left Malta on December 28 and was torpedoed, without warning, on the 30th. A heavy sea was running at the time.

The crew, numbering 74, all took to their boats. The submarine, which, up to then, had not been seen, rose to the surface and asked Captain Swanston the nationality and name of the steamer, her tonnage, cargo and destination.

The submarine hastened the sinking of the Clan Macfarlane with gunfire and then disappeared. All six boats were tied together and remained so for the next three days, battling with a mountainous sea. Each man received a ration of half a biscuit and half a dipper of water twice daily. On the 2nd, owing to the very heavy sea, two of the boats parted and were not seen again.

The men, at first, were cheerful, but exposure and hardship told on the Lascars. On the 4th, the Captain's boat, in which already two men had died, broke loose and drifted away from the remaining boats.

Half-filled with water, its occupants half-dead with exposure and starvation, the boat drifted helplessly for three more long days and nights. The sea never abated.

One after another, eleven more of the Lascars died. The survivors, numbering only twenty-four, were picked up in a state of utter collapse on the 7th, after eight days of misery and agony.

TAGEBLATT DISAPPOINTED

Says Whole of Speech From Throne
Is Unsatisfactory

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 14.—The Berliner Tageblatt is disappointed at the vagueness of the passage in the speech from the Throne which refers to electoral reform. It describes the whole speech as unsatisfying.

Allies' Time Coming Soon—Lloyd George

On Both Fronts Will Equal Foe
In Ammunition and Have
Advantage In Numbers

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, January 14.—In a New Year message, Mr. Lloyd George, Minister of Munitions, sends: "Warmest greetings to our valiant allies." Mr. Lloyd George adds: "The time is soon coming when, on both fronts, we shall face the enemy on conditions of complete equality as regards munitions and with the advantage of numbers on our side."

Kaiser Puts Ban On Birthday Festivities

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Amsterdam, January 15.—The Kaiser, in a proclamation to the German people, says that, for the second time, they celebrate his birthday amid the clash of arms. "Despite the heroic deeds and glorious successes achieved by the German and allied forces, the arduous struggle for existence which envy forced upon us has not yet ended. The whole strength of the German people at the front and at home must be concentrated to attain final victory and a peace safeguarding the Empire from hostile attacks." The Kaiser desires the celebrations to be confined to silent prayer and charitable contributions to heal the scars of war.

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A good cup of cocoa will fortify you against
the cold, but you must make it properly.

RECIPE

Use a good, rich cocoa. For each quart (4 cups) of cocoa, allow 4 even teaspoons cocoa and 6 teaspoons sugar; 3 cups boiling water; 1 cup Carnation Cream and 1 teaspoon salt. Mix cocoa and sugar in a cup. Have water boiling. Heat the cocoa pot by allowing hot water to stand in it a few minutes. Heat Carnation Cream by standing a cupful in basin of hot water for five minutes or more. Pour a little boiling water into cup of cocoa and sugar, to dissolve them. Pour into cocoa pot, add remainder of water, boiling hot, then the hot Carnation and salt, and serve at once.

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Why Mr. E. G. Hillier Is Going to London

A recent issue of the Peking Daily News contained a paragraph to the effect that Mr. E. C. Hillier, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, had been called to London to consult with the head office

regarding the bank's "continued association with the Deutsche Asiatische Bank."

This item of "news," which seems to be of an inspired nature, has no foundation in fact. It is understood, on the best authority, that Mr. E. G. Hillier, agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Peking, is about to

proceed to London on short leave, in order to attend to urgent family affairs.

The paragraph also refers to London as being the head office of the bank. If Mr. Hillier had been summoned to consult with the head office, he would have had to visit Hongkong and not London.

See the Manila Carnival for P.100!

By Special Arrangement with the Government
THE MAGNIFICENT 22,000 TON T. K. K. S. S.

TENYO MARU

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and will proceed the same day

Direct to Manila

Special Round-Trip Fare P.100

The s.s. Tenyo Maru should arrive in Manila in time for the opening of the Carnival. She is appointed to sail for Hongkong on February 6, which port she is scheduled to reach two days later. The rate of P.100 for the round-trip is exclusive of board and meals during the vessel's stay in Hongkong, and there will be no refund of any unused portion of the ticket.

Those who may wish to make a longer stay

in Manila should take advantage of the

Special Single Rate of P.66

from

Shanghai to Manila

It will be possible to stay two or three days longer in Manila, and yet catch the s.s. Tenyo Maru in Hongkong. There are frequent sailings by steamers of other lines from Manila to Hongkong.

For further information, apply to

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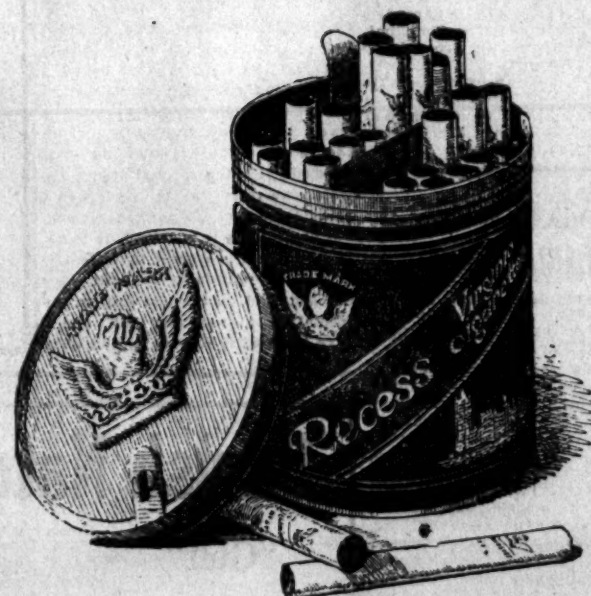
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Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

FIRE DESTROYS LISBON STATE MILITARY STORE

Three People Killed, Thirty Injured; War Minister Suspects Foul Play

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Lisbon, January 15.—A fire at the State military store, yesterday, destroyed thousands of uniforms and a large quantity of material for boots. Up to the present only three persons have been killed, but thirty have been injured.

The fire spread to enormous proportions during the night. It was ended today, by the walls falling in.

It is believed that the fire is due to incendiaries. The Minister of War is convinced that the outbreak is due to foul play.

Chinese Press Reports

The Asiatic Daily News:—Ex-Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling arrived in Peking yesterday.

As a result of the Naval Conference it was decided that \$4,000,000 shall be expended for submarines and \$2,000,000 for the construction of naval bases.

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao:—The Republican Army in northern Shansi has succeeded everywhere, and the cities of Kuw-Hua and Hsiuyuan soon will be taken. The army sent by Yuan to check the Republican Army refuses to fight.

The salaries of every ministry have been reduced 30 per cent.

The Shunpao reports that a woman about 34 years of age, speaking the Shantung dialect, was arrested by the Customs station in front of the Chengyang gate on the 14th instant as she was found to be carrying arms. She was sent to the police station for trial.

According to the Sinwanpao Wang lung-pao, who was proceeding to Belgium as the Chinese Minister to Brussels, has been recalled.

According to the local Chinese press, General Yang Shan-teh has placed six censors in the Chinese Post Office and they are examining all telegrams and postal matter.

The Asiatic Daily News says that the Civil Governor of Shansi has wired and reported to the Peking Government that the Revolutionaries in Shansi are distributing expressoes against the monarchical movement.

Kwangsi declared its independence on January 15th, according to Chinese reports.

According to the Tsinghua Sinpao the Department of Army has ordered the troops along the Railways to select certain men to be trained in railway affairs so as to facilitate the transport of troops.

A certain foreigner in the railway office in Changsha has wired to the Department of Communications that the situation in Hunan is disquieting. The same paper declares that Admiral Liu Kwan-hsun went to Chinwangtao on the 14th and left that port for Shanghai on board the cruiser Haich. It is reported that he will proceed to Nanking first and replace General Feng Kuo-chang as the Chiangchun at Nanking and ask General Feng Kuo-chang to go up to Peking. With him is Liu Chuang-hsu, a Councillor of the Naval Department. It is reported that he will come to Shanghai, after which he will proceed to Fukien and Kwangtung.

Admiral Liu Kwan-hsun's departure has a great deal to do with the situation in Kwangtung and foreigners in Peking are paying much attention to it.

A REMARKABLE CASE OF MALARIAL FEVER.

The French have a brave old proverb: *De grande maladie vient en grande sante*—"From a great illness a man comes to a great health."

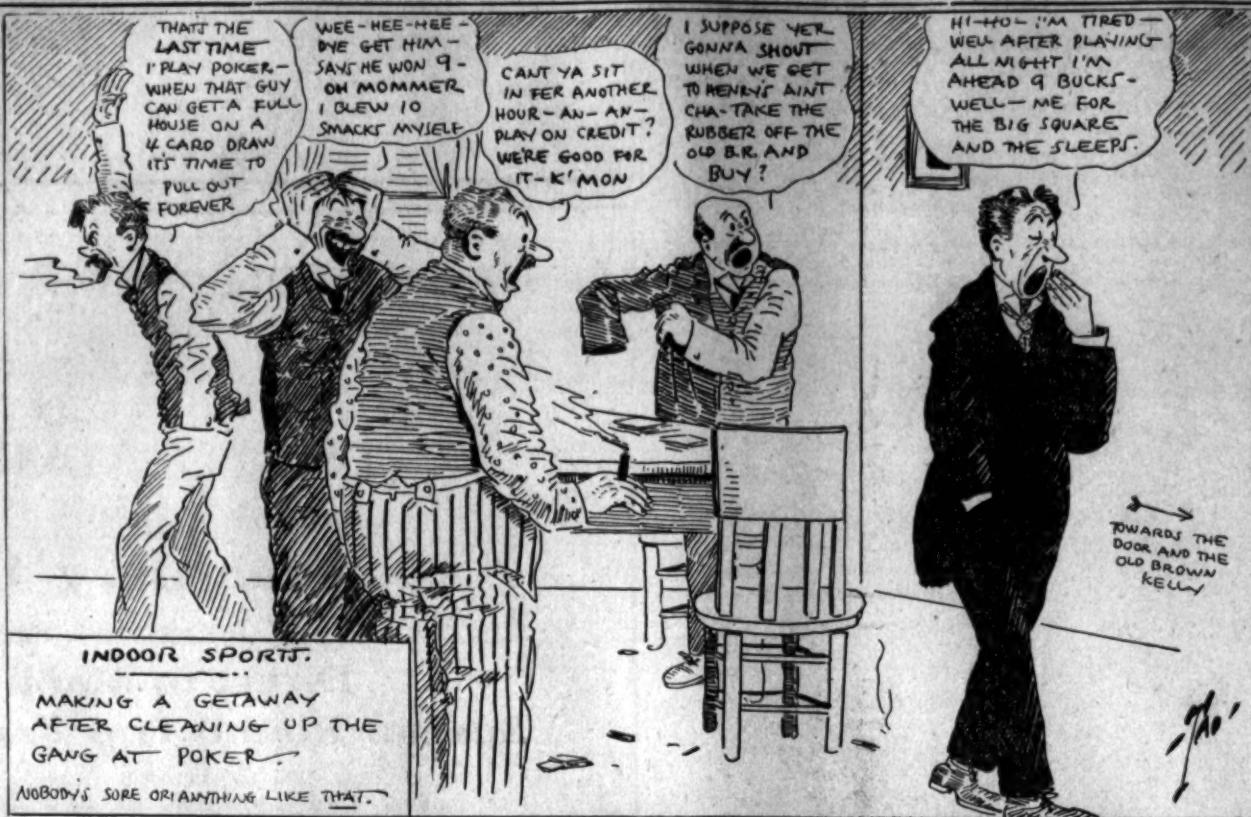
A striking case in point is that of Mr. M. J. Seth, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, who has written as follows to the proprietors of Sanatogen:

"As long as I live I shall pray for the continued success of Sanatogen, which has undoubtedly saved my life. Owing to repeated attacks of malarial fever I had become an absolute wreck and could not eat anything, the fever having brought dyspepsia, biliousness, anemia, sleeplessness, and ulcers in the stomach, whilst my nervous system was terribly undermined. After taking Sanatogen I had no more attacks of fever, my appetite and digestion improved, and I could eat and enjoy my food. My health is now perfect, and a great feeling of cheerfulness has come over me."

This is by no means an exceptional case; on the contrary, there is abundant evidence of the value of Sanatogen in similar conditions. In typhoid fever, for example, the *Indian Lancet* states that "Sanatogen proved superior to any other preparation employed." It also produces quite wonderful results in all cases of nerve-weakness. (Sanatogen, by the way, is made in Great Britain and can be obtained at all Chemists.) Those who wish to learn more about it should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, the Bund (First Floor), Shanghai, who will send an interesting Booklet on the subject.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE BLAMED ON GOVERNMENT

Socialist Says Reduced Rations And Higher Prices Are Catastrophe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, January 14.—The Socialist Herr Simons, speaking in the Reichstag, attributed the shortage of foodstuffs to wrong measures having been taken by the Government. He said that the diminution of the bread ration was a serious disappointment to the working classes and the increase in potato prices was a catastrophe.

DESCRIBES SINKING OF GERMAN SHIP UNDINE

Breezy Letter From British Submarine Hero of the Feat

London, Dec. 13.—Lieutenant-Commander F. N. A. Crome, who was personally decorated by the Tsar with the Cross of St. George, in a letter to his mother, says:—

"On Wednesday the Tsar came to inspect the fortifications and the submarine. I had a very pleasant surprise in being decorated by him with the St. George's Cross—the Russian V. C., and the best war order they have. Five men of my crew got the silver cross. So we have not done so badly in our two months out here. We did the first two days out with 'flu,' and so directed operations from my bunk. We met a German submarine and had to dive in a hurry, and found ourselves down at 140ft. before I could get out of bed to take charge. The third day we found a lot of wood outside neutral waters, and after a short chase we made a lovely bonfire, being unable to sink the stuff. The inhabitants left hurriedly, leaving a small puppy dog which we rescued. Its father was a great Dane and its mother a pug, but considering it is a Hun, it is not half bad, and is a great favorite."

"Nothing travels by daylight since our last raid on the hen run, so my special haunt was very dull, and I gave it up after four days, and tried

another spot where I knew train ferries must pass. We had an exciting chase, but it was spoilt by two destroyers and a cruiser turning up. Guessing that they would come back again I lay low, and sure enough I caught the Undine in the afternoon. The first shot stopped her and put her on fire, but she was not going down quickly enough, so, avoiding the destroyer that was after us, I dived under the Undine's stern and gave her another from the other side. It was a very fine sight, and made one feel that one did not care a — for the destroyers firing at one all the time. . . . We arrived in covered with ice.

"The Emperor was very polite and nice, and said our work had made all the difference to the country. In the evening we dined with all the Kings and Princes, &c., in the train, which was a palatial affair. We sat down at one table and still left room for waiting. Nearly all spoke English, and said all sorts of nice polite things, and I sneaked a menu card as a souvenir, but had not the cheek to ask for signatures."

"Being a Chevalier of St. George I am pretty safe, as no one can arrest me without an armed escort and a

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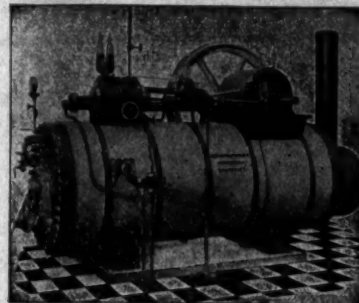
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Just unpacked, a new line of Dress Shirts in three assorted Pleats; also second Shipment of Cheney Silk Ties in the Batswing and Four-in-Hand Styles. Ask to see the Tu-In-One Tie. Also a big range of Wool Sox with assorted Color Clox.

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|---------------|----|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Lager Beer | 48 | Quarts | \$10.00 | \$1.20 | \$8.80 |
| do. | 72 | Pints | 10.50 | 1.80 | 8.70 |
| Export Beer | 48 | Quarts | 11.50 | 1.20 | 10.30 |
| do. | 72 | Pints | 12.00 | 1.80 | 10.20 |
| Pilsener Beer | 48 | Quarts | 11.50 | 1.20 | 10.30 |
| do. | 72 | Pints | 12.00 | 1.80 | 10.20 |

J. C. Thomson, Acting Agent Anglo-German Brewery Co., Limited, 48, Peking Road. Telephone 1651.

SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

FIFTH SON OF YUAN
LEADS FOOTBALL TEAMBeaten 1-0 By Peking Club
Team; President's Seventh
Son Also Plays

Rear's Pacific Service to the China Press

Peking, January 16.—An interesting football match took place in the President's sons' private ground at Peihai between a team captained by Yuan Ko-huan, Yuan Shih-k'ai's fifth son and the Peking Club team, captained by Mr. A. C. Henning. Yuan Ko-huan's team included the President's seventh son, Yuan Kichih.

The game was well contested throughout. During the first half, no goals were scored. In the second half, the Peking Club scored one goal.

The match is unique, being the first occasion in which Yuan Ko-huan's team has met one composed entirely of foreigners. A large crowd of foreigners and prominent Chinese witnessed the game.

Shooting

The following are results of the January competition shoot of the First Reserves S. V. C., which was held Sunday:

"A" 1 CLASS

| | 400 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Score. | Hcup. | Total. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Terrill* | 30 | 29 | 59 | 0 | 59 | |
| Crighton | 34 | 25 | 59 | 0 | 59 | |
| Collaco | 29 | 29 | 58 | 0 | 58 | |
| Blagden | 30 | 28 | 58 | 0 | 58 | |
| Main | 32 | 26 | 58 | 0 | 58 | |
| Reiley | 27 | 30 | 57 | 0 | 57 | |
| Kirk | 30 | 27 | 57 | 0 | 57 | |
| Johnson | 23 | 25 | 48 | 0 | 48 | |
| Daly | 26 | 22 | 48 | 0 | 48 | |

* 1st leg on cup, also winner of spoon

Future handicap 3 points.

A CLASS

| | 400 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Score. | Hcup. | Total. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Nilsen* | 30 | 23 | 53 | 0 | 53 | |
| Morgan* | 29 | 27 | 56 | 0 | 51 | |
| Gates | 25 | 24 | 49 | 0 | 49 | |
| Ilbert | 25 | 22 | 47 | 0 | 42 | |
| Johansson | 21 | 24 | 45 | 0 | 40 | |
| Forsyth | 24 | 11 | 35 | 0 | 32 | |

* 1st leg on cup, Future handicap 3 points.

** Winner of spoon.

B CLASS

| | 400 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Score. | Hcup. | Total. |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Mitchell* | 29 | 23 | 50 | 0 | 42 | |
| Chandler | 23 | 19 | 48 | 0 | 45 | |
| Goodale | 23 | 11 | 34 | 0 | 31 | |
| Wingrove | 15 | 15 | 30 | 0 | 30 | |
| Prideaux | 15 | 16 | 34 | 0 | 25 | |
| Carey | 17 | 7 | 24 | 0 | 24 | |
| Singer | 10 | 9 | 21 | 0 | 21 | |

* Wins cup outright, also spoon.

promoted to A class.

C CLASS

| | 400 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Score. | Hcup. | Total. |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Stewart* | 18 | 19 | 47 | 0 | 44 | |
| Thompson | 18 | 18 | 36 | 0 | 34 | |
| Sharpe | 22 | 15 | 37 | 0 | 34 | |
| Baylath | 25 | 5 | 33 | 0 | 30 | |
| Pearson | 16 | 6 | 22 | 0 | 23 | |
| Baldwin | 19 | 2 | 21 | 0 | 18 | |
| Hughes | 4 | 8 | 12 | 0 | 12 | |
| Allen | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 11 | |

* 2nd leg on cup, also winner of spoon.

Future handicap 5 points.

UNCLASSED

| | 400 yds. | 500 yds. | 600 yds. | Score. | Hcup. | Total. |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|--------|-------|--------|
| Burke Scott | 25 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 24 | |
| Barber | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| Gordon | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 | |

Golf

The following is the result of the January monthly cup, played for at Kiangwan on Saturday and Sunday, the conditions being 18 holes, medal play, under club handicaps:—

Score. H'cap. Net.

| | | | |
|----------------|-----|----|----|
| A. S. Hocking | 89 | 12 | 77 |
| C. W. Porter | 85 | 7 | 78 |
| R. J. Bowerman | 91 | 12 | 79 |
| Jack Scotson | 86 | 6 | 80 |
| Dr. Hanwell | 89 | 9 | 80 |
| Alan Wilson | 89 | 8 | 81 |
| F. A. Reynolds | 93 | 12 | 81 |
| G. H. Phillips | 93 | 12 | 81 |
| W. S. Clay | 97 | 16 | 81 |
| H. E. Campbell | 92 | 10 | 82 |
| A. R. Bowden | 94 | 12 | 82 |
| A. P. Wood | 100 | 18 | 82 |

79 Cards were taken out.

Hong Foursomes

In the Hong Foursomes Competition, Dr. Hanwell and Nield beat H. A. Macray and R. G. Macdonald. C. Knight and W. S. Clay beat Dr. Marshall and Murray at the 19th hole. C. G. S. Mackie and P. Peebles beat R. Macgregor and E. O. Cumming, 4 and 2. W. N. C. Allen and V. Grundy beat E. F. Bateman and J. J. Sheridan, 4 and 3. A. Wright and G. Ewart beat J. H. Little and T. J. Fisher, 1 up, 19th hole.

Singles Tournament

Of those matches played in the 3rd round of the singles tournament: W. O. Lancaster (9) beat G. T. Beath (scr.), 4 and 3. A. S. Hocking (12) beat H. E. Brewer (18), 3 and 6. Alan Wilson (8) beat J. C. Macdonald (3). H. E. S. Pickering (8) beat C. Knight (8), on the 21st hole. C. W. Porter (7) beat H. W. Daidy (15), 3 and 6. A. R. Bowden (12) beat W. E. Leckie (14). G. Ewart (13) beat W. S. Clay (16), 2 up.

Owing to the races, members of the Shanghai Golf Club are requested to note that the course at Kiangwan will be closed for golf at 1 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Monday, during the Chinese New Year.

RECORD FORWARD PASS

The record distance in a forward pass is claimed by the Oklahoma University eleven. In a recent game against Kansas University, Geyer of the Oklahoma team shot the ball fifty-five yards—more than half the length of the field—to a team mate. The pass was successful, and was the turning point in the game. As far as can be learned, the pass is the longest ever made in a game.

LIGHT HORSE HANDICAP

Trooper Hancock won the Light Horse Handicap Sunday afternoon from a field of thirty. The time was 21 min., 12 sec. Messrs. J. Jonstone and F. W. Potter acted as handicappers.

The first six were:—

- 1.—Trooper Hancock
- 2.—Trooper Gibbings
- 3.—Sergeant Major Spence
- 4.—Trooper Cobbett
- 5.—Trooper Drakeford
- 6.—Corporal Foster.

Football

Equivalents Defeat Hotspurs

Under a perfect sky, the match which took place on Sunday between the Equivalent Athletic Club and the Hotspurs F. C. at Hongkew proved well worth seeing. There was an unusually large number of spectators. So interested were the Equivats that the whole Club turned out fully dressed, so that they had a record number of reserves. The game began with a lucky goal for the Hotspurs which however, did not discourage the Equivats.

The Favacho Brothers fell upon the Hotspurs with such dash that it soon became necessary for them to mark very closely these players.

A continuous offensive was maintained by forwards of the Equivats. Messrs. Favacho, Barradas, Disson, Ettinger and Canavaro but they found the Hotspur goal defended with skill and endurance. Half-time was called with a result of 1-0 in favor of the Hotspurs.

In the second half, the Equivats continued their pressure. The brilliant play of Barradas and the rapid movements of F. Remedios, one of the champion runners of the East, had now exhausted the Hotspur forwards, and the eldest Favacho, rushing up, scored two goals in quick succession. Canavaro soon added a third and victory was assured.

During the last seconds of the game, a powerful kick by Sequeira, the Hotspur full-back, resulted in a second goal for them.

The Hotspur Football Club—formerly known as the Rainbow—has played 35 games with invariable success. This was their first reverse. The Equivats are to be warmly congratulated upon their well-earned victory.

The mastery way the Referee, Mr. J. d'Almeida, directed the game, made the afternoon yet more agreeable, and all cleared the grounds well satisfied with the day's sport.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH

The Charity Football Match played on Christmas Day netted \$1,169 which was turned over to St. Luke's Hospital by Mr. W. S. Campbell and Mr. M. B. Anderson, secretary and treasurer. In acknowledging the donation the following thanks were conveyed to the Marine Engineers Institute in a letter from Mr. A. W. Tucker:

"I wish to take this opportunity to give the thanks of the hospital to you and the football teams. It is needless to say that the donation is most welcome, and will be a great aid in the running of the hospital this year. This is especially true at the present time, when the prices of nearly everything are up."

MARTIN'S
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A French Remedy for all Irrregularities. These pills keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that the first sign of any irregularity of the system is promptly met. They are administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Druggists, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGL.

WHEN THE THREAD BREAKS

The seamstress ties it together and goes ahead, or else she rips out what she has sewn and begins all over again.

But when the thread of life breaks, you can't tie it together and go ahead, and you can't begin all over again. It is broken once for all.

And you can't tell when it is going to break, leaving your loved ones without you to provide for them.

Life assurance assures them food and shelter.

Better see about it now, and start by writing this office.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE Co. OF CANADA
22, Kiangse Road.

News Brevities

We have received two handsome calendars from the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Works, Ltd. One of them shows pictures of the plant and steamers constructed by the company. The other bears the reproduction of a painting of the British Grand Fleet. The latter calendar has a pouch for holding letters and papers.

Nyung Ts-kyuh, formerly a constable in the police force, was handed over to the Chinese authorities by the Mixed Court, yesterday. He was brought up on a charge of having a loaded revolver in his possession and was wanted by the Chinese authorities on the further charge of having conspired with two others to rob in the Chinese city. The assessor commended C. P. C. 104 for his courage in arresting the prisoner.

A draft for £1,000, collected by the Union Church Ladies Society for the British motor ambulance fund, has been handed to Sir Everard Fraser, to be forwarded to the London Foreign Office for the purchase of army ambulances.

One robber was captured in last night's armed robbery. The victim of the evening was a pawnshop

keeper at No. 91 Park Road. Six men entered his shop, one of whom had a revolver. They took watches and jewelry worth \$50. As soon as they had gone the shopkeeper informed the police and orders were sent out to watch for the band. Soon afterward a constable stopped a man who was crossing the Yunnan Road bridge in a ricksha. He was searched and five of the stolen watches were found in his possession.

Over 200 persons were entertained by the Shanghai Chinese Y.M.C.A. at the Membership Campaign Celebration dinner which was held at the Association Gymnasium Hall from 6 to 10:30 last evening. Mr. Fong S. Sec, the Chairman, after dinner, introduced Mr. D. W. Lyon of the National Committee, who was the principle speaker of the meeting.

HONORS FOR JAPANESE

According to the Eastern News Agency (Japanese), the Chinese Government has decorated 99 officers of the Japanese army and navy who have been meritorious in arresting mounted brigands in Shantung and the decorations have been forwarded to the office of the Commander of the Japanese garrison at Tsingtau through Tsai Ju-chai, the Civil Governor of Shantung.

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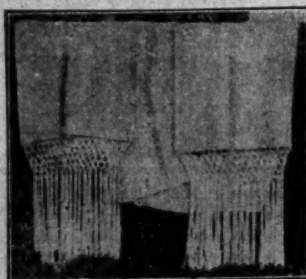
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The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor

WEATHER

The typhoon in the Philippines is
apparently filling up. Regular
monsoon along all our coasts.

SHANGHAI, JANUARY 18, 1916

PROGRESSIVE AND IMPARTIAL

American Securities Wanted
(From The London Times)

ON November 17 allusion was first made in *The Times* to the scheme, then already under consideration by the Treasury, for the "mobilisation" of British holdings of American securities. The comments since made in our columns and elsewhere in the Press have familiarised the public with the essential character and objects of the scheme; but meanwhile a certain loss of time in making any official announcements has resulted from delays in deciding on matters of detail.

From Mr. McKenna's speech in the House of Commons yesterday the precise terms are now at last accessible. He explained that, while any private realisations of American securities in the market are undoubtedly useful in maintaining the exchange, it is the Government's wish to make more certain provision for their liability to finance the heavy payments required for the Allies in the United States by getting the securities held here as far as possible into their own hands.

They therefore invite the holders of "suitable" American and Canadian securities to place them under the control of the Treasury either by selling them or lending them for two years. The terms of sale are fairly simple, and Mr. McKenna now says that the Treasury would prefer to buy outright. The current market price will be given, and will be paid in five-year five per cent Exchequer Bonds at par. If holders do not wish to sell, they are asked to deposit their securities on loan subject to a right of sale in certain contingencies. In that case, while the owners will still receive the dividends, the Treasury will also pay an extra 1/4 per cent per annum in interest on the face value. And if the right of sale is exercised, the Treasury will buy at the middle New York price of the day, with 2 1/2 per cent added to the capital value so calculated.

These terms in themselves are undoubtedly favorable and even tempting to holders, and ought to result in a very large response being made. But if the scheme is to succeed to the extent intended it must be brought home, not only to great financial institutions in the City like insurance and trust companies, but to private investors all over the country, and especially to trustees, who often are only vaguely aware of the nature of the securities held in their names. Mr. McKenna declares that the acceptance of his proposals is "urgent," yet it is left at present simply to the voluntary co-operation of the public.

The point for them therefore to grasp firmly and at once is that an appeal is now definitely made by the Treasury for a national effort in the national interests. American or Canadian dollar securities are wanted, and anyone who owns them can soon find out whether they are "suitable" for the Government's purposes. While such securities remain in private hands, they are of no use except for earning dividends or being brought to market. In both those respects the holders can do better by this scheme than at present, and at the same time they can help the national finances.

They may not fully understand how the scheme will work when the Treasury obtains control; but they may rest assured that their co-operation would not be invited, as a matter of "urgency," without very conclusive reasons. These securities so collected by the Government will, in fact, be used either as "cover" for further loans in the United States, or by sale there for paying in dollars without having to pay exchange, or possibly in other ways by which the American exchange may be made more favorable to us. That will be a matter for the financial advisers of the Treasury to decide. There is only one duty laid on private holders—to obey the call of authority and "fall in."

How About Innocent Bystander?

If two men are in love with the same girl and only one can marry her there must be a decision one way or another—Professor Hugo Munsterberg.

Travellettes

Cleveland

AS Boston typifies her staid precision in calling pay-as-you-enter cars "prepayment," so does Cleveland indicate her directness by styling them "pay" cars. For Cleveland, of them all, is the city which sees clearly and goes unerringly to the mark, unhampered by tradition and undiscouraged by difficulties.

Her best known demonstration of a determination to do things her own way was evidenced when she threw aside the generally acknowledged standard of five cents as the measure of a street car fare, determined that it should be three cents, and stuck to it.

It was Cleveland's vision and directness that made her a port handling as much traffic as Liverpool. She saw the possibilities of lake traffic and now she has 80 per cent of it all. She accomplished this by demonstrating her ability to do such things as build a great lake freighter in ninety days, or unload a train of fifty coal cars in an hour.

An even prettier idea than any of these, from the civic standpoint, was initiated when Cleveland came to a realization of the unattractiveness of her public buildings and originated the brand new scheme of a "civic group." Under this scheme the post office, the court house, the city hall, the union station, and other public buildings of this class, are to be brought to the highest possible degree of architectural excellence and grouped about a Mall landscape garden for the purpose. Though Cleveland was told in the beginning that this would cost her twenty millions, she was in no way discouraged, and now the scheme is nearly worked out.

She opened the first three cent moving picture shows because that is a popular price with her, and now she is demanding of the federal government a coin of that value. She is in all things vastly practical, direct, utilitarian. This is why she has become the sixth city in the nation in size.

That Court Of
Arbital Justice

"Today none should doubt the need of some form of a more effective international union or organization which may serve as a substitute for war," said Arthur D. Call, Executive Director of the American Peace Society, in an address before the Southern Commercial Congress at Charleston, S. C.

He traced the rise of the peace movement for more than a century and mourned the fact that the events of the early summer of 1914 on the face upset the work of decades. However, Mr. Call said, he believed a result of the present worldwide conflict would be a greater instead of a less incentive to international peace guarantees.

Mr. Call said, in part: "Early in 1910, four of the greatest world Powers, Germany, the United States, France and Great Britain, concluded in Paris a draft convention for the establishment of a Court of Arbitral Justice, and a little later at The Hague a draft for putting it into force. Early in 1914 plans were practically completed, and as is known by those whose business it is to know, the Foreign Minister of one of the European Powers had expressed his willingness, indeed desire, to call upon the nine leading Powers, known to be particularly favorable to the project, to perfect at the earliest possible time the details for the permanent establishment of such a Court of Arbitral Justice.

"There was in January, 1914, every reason for believing that the Court would be established before the end of the year. From my point of view one of the most tragic facts in all history is that the writing of the Austrian note of July 23, 1914, interfered with the plans at that time all but consummated. While I am forbidden to amplify the significance of this statement more in detail, I am not forbidden the privilege of prophesying that when once this war is over, the duty of every intelligent American will be clear. That duty will be to lend every ounce of his support to the greater perfection of the Congress and Court of Nations, existing there in embryo, so to speak, in the third Hague Conference that is to be.

"The protection of life, liberty, property is now a world function. The pursuit of happiness transcends political boundaries. American patriotism will rise to its best only as it acts in the collective interests of co-operating states.

"These statements are neither abstract nor irrelevant. The supreme need of the world is that it may avoid hereafter the collapse of civilized adjustments. Our hope is not that we can avoid frictions between nations, but that, once issues are joined, there may be a place for their hearing and decision. Loyalty to such an institution, when once it is firmly and adequately established, may be expected to follow as the night the day; not immediately and unanimously at first, but finally and certainly."

THE WAR AND PALESTINE

By Frederic J. Haskin

ONE of the most acute problems brought up by the world-war is the precarious position of the 85,000 Jewish colonists in Palestine. With their exports entirely cut off, the prices of imports tripled, donations from Europe greatly diminished, and the ravages of a plague of locusts to contend with, many of the colonists face hunger and want, starved off from day to day by energetic relief measures which are directed and principally financed in the United States. The entrance of Turkey into the war, too, brought a train of complications for the Russian Jews of the colony, of whom there are 30,000.

The world has followed with interest the attempt of the Hebrew race to reestablish a center of national life in the land it held twenty centuries ago. The peculiarly religious and racial character of the colonization, however, made the new movement less able to look after itself than is the case with most pioneering enterprises. Instead of men animated by restless ambition and the spirit of adventure, many of the colonists have gone to Palestine driven by persecution, or led by religious sentiment. It was hoped to make the new land self-supporting, but the Jews of all nations stood ready to help if necessary. Thus a combination of war, blockade, and locust plague finds Palestine with 30,000 Jews who, according to Jewish relief authorities, are absolutely indigent and unable to work. They are old and infirm; their presence in the Holy Land is due to religious motives. The problem of their support devolves upon the charity of the world at large, and at this moment of European confusion, mainly upon America.

Besides those who are unable to work, Palestine holds five thousand Jews temporarily indigent, because of the cutting off of remittances from Europe, on which they were formerly dependent. These people are being cared for by means of relief works, which permit them to earn the bare minimum sufficient to keep life in themselves and their children. There is also a class of the new settlers who are under ordinary circumstances comparatively well-to-do, but who find themselves penniless for the moment, cause communication with their families in Europe is cut off. They are being supported by small loans which enable them to buy a few necessities of life. Relief committees find that the amount essential for monthly distribution among the 35,000 penniless is at least \$14,000, or about 40 cents per capita per month. There is little likelihood that anyone will accuse the relief experts of setting a high minimum.

In addition to cash contributions, Jews in America provisioned a relief ship, the *s.s. Vulcan*, was loaded with nine hundred tons of food and sent to Palestine some time ago. Food carried in the *Vulcan* was distributed to all the hungry without regard to creed, but the Jewish colonists received about 55 per cent of the cargo. Jews in Palestine are about equally divided between the city of Jerusalem and the farm colonies. Before the war, the farmers had put their vineyards and orange groves on a paying basis. Today the export of oranges is forbidden by the Turkish government, and the loss on this crop last year amounted to \$300,000. Raisins and almonds, the other two great exports of the colony, were also held up by the war, and showed a loss of \$60,000. To cap the climax, in the midst of war, like one of the catastrophes of Biblical times, came a plague of locusts.

In a single agricultural district, containing about 8,000 people, \$50,000 was lost in fighting the insects, but the damage done is described as immense. Half the orange trees are wrecked, bark, leaves and branches. The almond crop is lost and many of the vines are dead. The loss on the coming crop is estimated at \$400,000 on the two towns together at \$750,000—a heavy blow to a young and struggling colony.

The farmers are starting anew to make the best of what is left, and attempt to float a loan to aid them as being pushed in America and Europe. It is estimated that about \$400,000 is needed to tide over the crisis and restore the groves and vineyards, in addition, of course, from the money actually needed to sustain life from day to day. The farmers are quite without resource; in the smaller villages many of the families have no bread, and have to depend on what little they get from the country people.

On the political side, the fact that many of the Jews are natives of countries at war with Turkey has led to some friction. Of the 30,000 Russian Jews, 20,000 have taken out Ottoman citizenship, under just what pressure is hard to say. A part of the relief money was used, with the consent of the donors, to pay the fees involved. Eight thousand of the remaining 10,000 Russian Jews have taken refuge in Alexandria, some of them being carried on United States cruisers. The friendly attitude of the American government has proved a great help to the colonists throughout. The 2,000 Russian Jews who neither took out Turkish citizenship nor fled the country, are chiefly old men, living in Jerusalem. They are unmolested.

The local Turkish officials in

Palestine are a long way from their central government, and in some instances seem to act rather hastily on the impulses of the moment. While the attitude of the Turkish government does not countenance such a course, these officials have expelled Zionists from their districts, and threatened all Jews who refused to naturalize. Five hundred Jews were formally expelled in September, and all attempts to have the order of expulsion annulled by the central government were fruitless. The editor of a Hebrew paper was sentenced to a fine and two years' imprisonment for criticizing the action of the Turkish government.

The problem in Palestine does not consist, however, primarily in the attitude of the Turks. There is no racial prejudice to contend with, the Moslem being more kindly disposed toward the Jew than toward the Christian. Whatever feeling obtains is purely national. The crisis is an economic one. It is a question of daily bread.

Before the war, the affairs of the Zionist colonization project were in the hands of an international committee known as the Actions Committee. The nations which gave greatest support were France, Germany, Russia, Austria and England. Now that they have become belligerent, committee meetings are impracticable, and control is temporarily vested in a Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, composed almost entirely of Americans, with headquarters in New York. A bureau maintained in Copenhagen is in a position to communicate readily with branches of the organization in any of the warring states.

The Jews of Europe have not permitted international feeling to interfere with what relief they are still able to contribute toward the Palestine colony. A stream of contributions still flows in from England and the Continent, but the total is only a small fraction of what it was before the war. The Zionist movement is spread all over the earth—relief funds are sent from Argentina and Australia; yet the brunt of the burden has been thrown upon the Jews of the United States. The Provisional Executive Committee, acting in concert with national and local Jewish organizations in this country, has raised liberal sums of money, but the problem they have still to face is recognized as a serious one. Remittances from Europe are becoming more irregular, and even American contributions have fallen off of late. It appears that at least \$14,000 a month is needed in Palestine to prevent actual starvation.

Along with the movement for Zionist relief in America, interest is rising in a proposed Jewish congress of international importance. The object of this congress will be to see that the needs and wrongs of the Jews are not forgotten in the great arbitration that will precede the signing of a European peace treaty.

There is still some uncertainty as to whether this congress should be held at the end of hostilities, or while the war is still in progress; but the general sentiment of the Jews seems to favor the latter plan. In such a case they will be ready when the war is over to lay their case before the treaty makers.

It is pointed out that the stake of the Jews in this war is no small one. There are over 700,000 Jews actually bearing arms in the various armies, and hundreds of thousands more have been driven from their homes and rendered destitute as a result of the belligerent operations.

There will be no attempt upon the part of representatives of the Jewish race to favor or oppose any particular nation. However, they will call the attention of the representatives of the Powers to their services and their needs. A previous instance of such action is cited, at the conference of the powers which recognized the autonomy of Rumania, when the Jews succeeded in having a stipulation inserted to the effect that their countrymen in the Balkan kingdom should enjoy equal rights with the Christian fellow-citizens. The Jews of Europe believe that their attitude in the present crisis has shown the value of their citizenship, and that they may ask for the abolishment of the distinctions drawn against their race in many quarters.

Meanwhile, the problem in Palestine is still the more pressing one. There is little doubt that the colony will prove self supporting under favorable circumstances, but for the present the need of assistance is imperative.

One Good Thing About War

As George Phair says: one good thing about war is that it keeps the soldiers out in the open air.

French vs. English
Economy

"Madame would care for these flowers?" Chrysanthemums and, madame sees, roses in the month of December! Not really elegant roses, but passable."

Marie, my *femme-de-chambre*, imported from the *Vosges* via Paris, had been spending her Sunday "out" with a fellow-servant at the latter's home in an English village. She had come back with an enormous bunch of cottage flowers in her hands and all the wondering curiosity of a French peasant shining from her eyes. With the wholly French politeness of friendly equality which makes the servant sure of sympathy from her mistress, she came to me with her flowers and her questions. The chief question was, "How did it arrive that the mother of Ellen sent her out of the house to earn her living? So comfortable is her home and so much money there, surely." It would be impossible to imagine how charming was Ellen's home, she told me. A cottage, not too small, with a garden all round.

A fine kitchen, bright and fresh with many plates and jugs arranged on the dresser, "like this kitchen dresser only not so large," a big fire with a carpet in front and the guns of Ellen's father over the fireplace—the father is a gamekeeper—and a large table with a white tablecloth "garnished fleurs" (adorned with flowers), and an enormous repast set thereon. Tea of the blackest, bread and butter; jam made by Ellen's mother—Marie did not care for the "plum cake," it was of the most heavy—boiled eggs, and most extraordinary, also cheese. There was also a little salon—parlour, they called it. Here were a piano and a gramophone, dozens of photographs of Ellen's relations, and several books in bright, gay covers. There was a carpet on the floor; lace curtains were at the window. Further, there was a little cupboard with a glass front, and here were many, many little cups and jugs, each with a little design of "armes," "quite useless, tiresome to dust, but perhaps pretty and certainly only to be bought by those having much money to spend." To the tea came the fiance of Ellen's sister; it was the first time the family had seen him. He was a brave, tall soldier, "sauvage" but honest. Ellen's sister did not know if she would marry him or not. Perhaps her parents would make some trouble about the "dot" in wartime?

Was it possible that Ellen and her sister had no money, nothing for the dot? Oh, impossible! With such a "home" their parents had, of course, a long full stocking, and it was only to fill the stocking still more that the girls went out of the "home."

No stocking! Perhaps some money in the savings bank and insurances for funeral expenses; but no stocking apart? Impossible! But the cottage and the garden, they do not really belong to Ellen's parent? They are the property of his master, or let to him by the week. What a horror!

Why, then, the piano and the gramophone and the Goss china and the carpets? Much better the money, especially at this moment.

Then Marie compared her own home, a little house and terrain owned by her parents under the laws formed by Napoleon. Very bare, very clean, with its row of shining copper pans, done up in newspaper until after the war. Her family of young sisters and mother working in the country and living as meagerly as possible in order to send the weekly parcel to one brother at the front and the monthly parcel to the other brother, a prisoner in Germany. The stocking must not be depleted for these comforts, but it is difficult to add to its wealth with so much extra spending and everything augmented in price. The French are not really avaricious, but they have become so because they know that money is the best thing to have with the enemy on the frontier and often in their midst.

"Madame knows my grandmother's mother who lives in Paris; she is more than ninety years, and has seen two revolutions and the war of 'soixante-dix.' She is so old that she is called the *Pont Neuf*, and says that she will never die until the bridge falls into the Seine. Four times she has lent half her stocking to the Government. Only half; we must keep something in case we are forced to refugee, or in case there is no money to spend."

And here is the reason for the difference in the "economy" of the two nations: The constant, almost subconscious, fear of invasion. Sou (halfpenny) is added to sou, and every possible piece of gold goes to the stocking, for coin must be always to hand, not paper, not money in the bank, but hard cash. That is why the people of

The Railway Transport Officer

By 'Staff Captain'
(Daily Mail)

One cannot spend any time in France just now—that is, in any place where there happen to be British troops (i.e., most places)—without running up against a railway transport officer.

He has three marks by which he can be readily distinguished. These are (1) an air of authority, (2) a tired look, and (3) a brassard or armband inscribed with the letters R.T.O. Some people add that he can be further identified by the possession of a peevish temper. This, however, is a libel. Still if he is not always remarkable for a sweet disposition, Heaven knows it is not his fault.

An "R.T.O.," as a railway transport officer is commonly termed, does more work than any other two officers put together and under far more trying conditions. His day begins at cock-crow and, if he is lucky, ends at the same time the next morning. But he is not often lucky, and the result is he may be kept on the go for a few additional hours. His job is principally connected with despatching troops and stores by train. Of these there is an unending procession, since the demand for men and material never stops. While at work the railway transport officer is necessarily exposed to all extremes of temperature. In winter he is wading about in mud and slush up to his knees; and in summer he is dripping with perspiration. Hence he seldom lives to draw an old-age pension.

Railway transport officers belong to the administrative staff, and are graded either as staff captains or staff lieutenants. It is a matter of luck, and seniority has very little to do with it. An R.T.O. may have the regimental rank of a colonel and yet only draw the pay of a subaltern. Similarly, a newly joined member of this branch may have the "two pips" of a subaltern on his sleeve and the pay and allowances of a staff captain in his pocket. All such officers serving with the Expeditionary Force in France are drawn from the whole Army. Some are sappers, some are gunners, some are cavalry, and some are infantry. There are also among them a few civilians specially appointed to temporary commissions on account of possessing expert knowledge of railway work. The sappers have the "plums," such as they are, and generally manage to get the best billets. But, as most of them have come from responsible railway appointments in India (where they have probably been traffic managers), they are more or less entitled to them.

Immediately above the R.T.O.s in the military hierarchy are the D.A.D.R.T.s (Deputy Assistant Directors of Railway Transport); above these come A.D.R.T.s (Assistant Directors of Railway Transport); and above these again are the D.D.R.T.s (Deputy Directors of Railway Transport). Finally, as a kind of lord above all, is the D.R.T. (Director of Railway Transport). If there is anyone above this high authority it would be a sort of blend of Kitchener, French, and Joffre. However, no R.T.O. has yet gazed on such a person. Therefore it may be taken for granted that he does not exist.

The principal work of an R.T.O. is concerned with entraining troops—that is, putting men, horses, guns, and baggage into a train. It is not so easy as it sounds, especially where animals are concerned. Horses are bad enough, but commissariat mules are—I nearly said the very devil, but will tone it down to very difficult. In fact, the only thing to do when they are obstinate is to give them a severe smack on the proper part of their anatomy and drag or push

them in by main force. Sometimes, too, a mule will alarm suspicion by walking into his truck like Mary's little lamb, and then, the moment one's back is turned, jump out again and career at full gallop down the platform as if the Germans were after him.

When he is not actually entraining troops an R.T.O. is probably looking after goods trucks loaded with stores. These also give trouble, for they have a weird habit of starting off for their destination all right and then mysteriously vanishing en route. Still, they generally turn up again somewhere or other a few days later. But until they do reappear the R.T.O.'s life is not worth having. Angry telegrams, telephone messages, and demands for "reasons in writing" pursue him without ceasing. Much of his work is clerical, and he is continually wrestling with returns and reports. Most of these are in duplicate, if not triplicate. The authorities have an insatiable appetite for written reports. Thus, if Private Tompkins misses a train, or Captain Jones leaves his haversack on a seat, or General Somebody has found his compartment too hot, or General Somebody Else too cold, the R.T.O. concerned has to investigate the matter and give his expert opinion. All this means continual letters and wires and telephone messages.

It is at a railroad that the averages R.T.O. spends most of his time. Life in these places is not a whirl of fierce excitement; as a railroad is usually a dull little village miles away from anywhere. The office in which he does his work generally consists of a disused goods truck (freely ventilated), and very often he sleeps in another as well. If not, he gets a room in the nearest hotel or cafe. For a staff he has a couple of "checkers" and perhaps a gang of "labor men" and some military police. Occasionally there is an Ordnance or A.S.C. officer in the vicinity. If not, the R.T.O. has to depend for society on that of the "chef de gare," a hobbledehoy porter, and M. le Cure.

Railway travelling in France is under strict Government control. There are no half-measures about this. No civilian can get anywhere near a train, much less enter one, without being in possession of a veritable wad of official papers. Even when a British soldier is travelling he must first have a mass of literature. The ticket itself, made out in duplicate, is about the size of a theatrical poster and has four signatures and is covered with stamps and seals. Occasionally a warrior loses one of his many documents or lights his pipe with it. The atmosphere of a bombarded trench is peace compared with what then happens.

Although interpreters are provided at the big stations they do not form part of the personnel of the small ones. Fluent French is accordingly required of railway transport officers, as none of the station staff can ever speak a word of English. Some of them, however, pretend they can, and insist on talking a weird gibberish which they have acquired from alleged "guides." I remember a perplexed R.T.O. near Ypres once showing me a written message which he had received from a "chef de gare" in explanation of his absence from duty. The document read as follows:

"Sorrisir. Train verlat. Orfisky in top pants of desk."

At first I was not quite sure whether this was Russian or Volapuk. A linguistic signalman, however, came to the rescue and obtained this result:

"Sorry, sir. Train very late. Office key in top drawers of desk." I am glad I am not an R.T.O.

'Debrett's' Roll of Honor

Ten per cent of the British officers who have died in the war were in the pages of "Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage and Companionship," and in the issue for 1916, just published, the War Roll of Honor of the dead comprises 800 names.

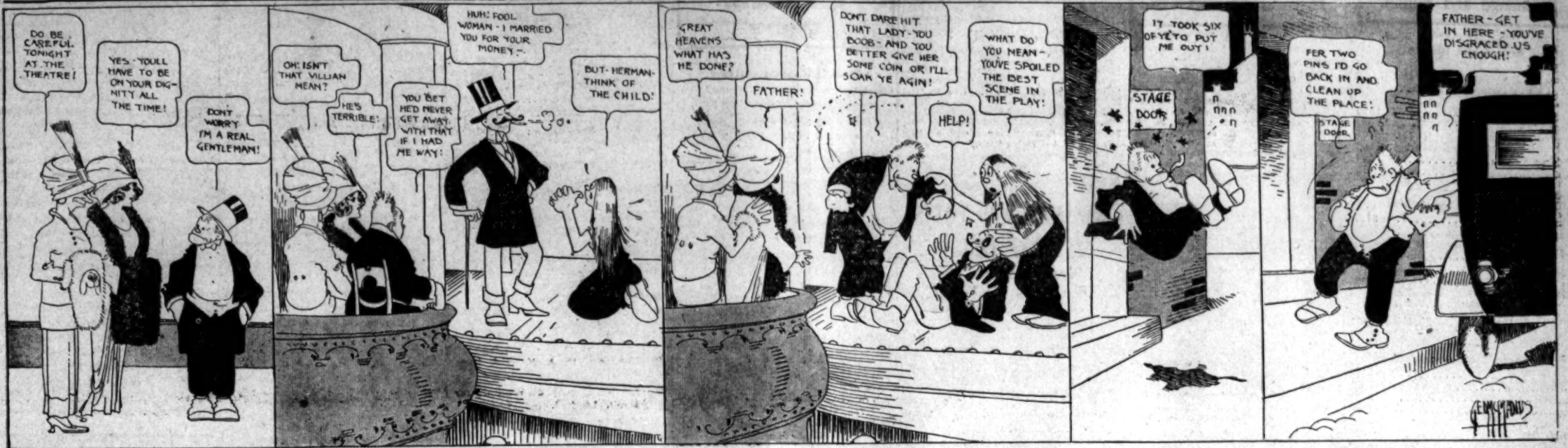
In it appear one member of the Royal Family—Prince Maurice of Battenberg; six Peers, 16 baronets, 6 knights and 7 Members of Parliament; 164 knight companions, 95 sons of Peers, 82 sons of baronets, and 84 sons of knights.

Two successive heirs to the earldom of Loudoun fell, and the death of Lord Worsley affected the succession to three separate peerages: the earldom of Yarrowburgh and the baronies of Fauconberg and Conyers. Succession has been unduly precipitated or the normal descent changed in over 100 instances by the casualties of the war.

G. C.

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

LOUIS ROEDERER
CHAMPAGNE

Sole Agents for China

HIRSBRUNNER & Co.

1, NANKING ROAD



This Mark is a sure Sign of Quality.

It stands for Experience,
Facility and Ability relating to
Varnish and Paint, and it is placed
on all the specialties of
Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark
Manufacture.

Large stocks kept in China
by the Branch Houses of actual Manufacturers
2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Alexandria Building, Hongkong
F. C. BANHAM,
Manager in the Far East.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

India, China and Japan In Religion By Prof. B.K. Sarkar

Sunday afternoon Professor B. K. Sarkar of Calcutta, India, gave at the International Institute his fifth lecture in the series of "Similarity of Religious Ideas in India and China." This was the last of the course, and was listened to with deep interest. He showed that Sino-Japanese Buddhism and Neo-Hinduism were in essence the same, and thus pointed to a Monism in Pluralism. The substance of the lecture is here given:—

The name Buddha either as that of the Great Teacher of the sixth century B.C. or as that of a God has not been much in vogue among the followers of what is called Neo-Hinduism. It has, therefore, been held among Orientalists that Buddhism whether as *Hinayana* or as *Mahayana* is extinct in India, the land of its birth.

This is a very superficial and erroneous view of the actual state of things. For, taking the evolutionary view of Sociology, it would appear that Buddha has been immortal in Indian consciousness both as a teacher and as a divinity.

The present-day deities of the Hindus owe their parentage to the Mahayanic cult of mediæval Hinduism and are historically descended from the Gods of 'Northern Buddhism' in the same way as the pantheons of modern Japan and China continue the tradition of the 'Hinduism of the Buddha-cult.'

Both philosophically and historically, Neo-Hinduism and Sino-Japanese Buddhism are essentially the same. The Vaishnavas, Shaivas and Shaktas of India should know the Chinese and Japanese Buddhists as coreligionists. Similarly the Sino-Japanese Buddhists should recognise the neo-Hindus of India as Buddhists.

The alleged "strangling" of Buddhism by Hindus is a fiction and cannot stand the criticism of the philosophico-historical method. The disappearance of Buddha and his host from present-day Indian consciousness belongs to the same

category as that of India, Varuna, Soma, Pushan and other Vedic deities. And if in spite of this the Hindus have a right to be called followers of the Vedas, they have equal claims to be regarded as Buddhists (both *Hinayana* and *Mahayana*).

The so-called Buddhist gods of China and Japan and the gods of neo-Hinduism in India are substantially the same. There are slight differences in name and function, in features of images and modes of worship. But people used to the mythology of the Puranas would notice a family-likeness and even analogues or identities in the Sino-Japanese Buddhist mythology.

In the complex pantheon of the neo-Hindus there are deities which are the exact duplicates of *Ti-tsang* of China and *Jizo* of Japan.

Avalokita also or Kuan-yin is a purely metaphysical creation of the Indian Buddhists who in attempting to remedy the agnosticism of Buddha's idealism, endeavoured to account theistically for the causes lying beyond the finite, and so evolved the polytheistic Mahayana form of Buddhism.

The cult of Avalokita brought with it organised worship, litanies and pompous ritual. The style of the worship was similar to that for his consort Tara.

If the people of Tibet, Mongolia, China, and Japan are known as Buddhists because they worship these deities, the modern Hindus who follow the Tantras and Puranas are also good Buddhists.

Just as Buddhist divinities may be said to have been receiving worship as Shaiva deities in modern India, so also the Shaiva divinities may be said to have been receiving the worship of the Sino-Japanese Buddhists.

If the religious beliefs and practices of all classes of the so-called Hindus were scrutinised, it would be found that, historically speaking, the foundations of every sect of the present-day Puranists and Tantrists are to be sought in that romantic religion

of love, which expressed itself simultaneously in Mahayanism and also in the isms of the so-called Brahmanic order. If the Jodo Sect of Japan be regarded as Buddhist, the Vaishnavas of India which are equal advocates of *Bhakti* or love and devotion are all Buddhists. If it is good Buddhism in China and Japan to worship a god of war, a patro-saint of children, a protector of roads, and so forth, the Hindus or Brahmanists of India who worship Kartika the warrior-god, and Kall the goddess of terror, Mother Sitala the defender from smallpox, Mother Sasthi the protector of off-springs, and a thousand others, are equally Buddhists.

Are the Chinese and Japanese, then, Hindus? The answer is "yes." But at once the difficulty arises as to the answer to the question—"What is Hinduism?" Whatever it is, it is not the name of a religion. Strictly speaking, it is a convenient ethnological term adopted by foreigners to understand certain races of men.

The term Hindu is not to be found in any Sanskrit work, ethnological, political or religious. If thus 'Hinduism' cannot be the name for the religion of the Indians, it is *prima facie* absurd that it should be the name for the identical religions of the sons of Han and the Yamato race.

Should, therefore, the religions of the three people be all known by the name of Buddhism? Evidently the answer must be in the affirmative. In spite of the ambiguity associated with the terms as with Christianity, Buddhism seems to be the most acceptable name.

But the term Buddhism also is objectionable, since it pins down the thoughts and feelings of people to a

certain historic person or suggests the exclusive sway of certain deity. This would be quite out of keeping with the spirit of Asia. The mentality of the three peoples has grown through the ages, evolving fresh personalities and deities in almost every generation. It is the historic birth-right of every Asian to create his own god, his own saint, and his own *gautama*.

Freedom of conscience leading even to seemingly anarchic individualism is the characteristic of the Far East; it has given birth to an incalculably varied godlore and saintlore.

Both the terms, Hinduism and Buddhism, are unfortunate, and should, if possible, be abandoned. But in these days when age-long historic tradition has solidified and "polarised" the terms, and national superstitions

have grown up around them it is out of the question to do so.

It is clear that for scientific purposes, e.g., for cultural anthropology and comparative religion, the eight hundred millions of human beings in the Far East should be considered as professing the same faith. And if following the example of Christianity which under the abstract name embraces a thousand and one denominations, sects, cults, orders, or churches, we are called upon to select a term that would embrace the *Ti-tsangists*, the *Jizosists*, the *Shivaists* and thousand other ists of China, Japan and India. I venture to think that such a name is to be found in Taoism, Shintoism or Satanism, i.e., the religion of the eternal way, *nichi* or *marga*. And the metaphysics of that great *tem* of mankind is Monism in Pluralism.

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YIELD 44 PER CENT OF RADIANT HEAT AS
AGAINST 19 PER CENT YIELDED BY A COAL FIRE

Moreover, gas coke is smokeless, clean to handle and the
cheapest solid fuel on the market.
It burns well either alone or mixed with a little coal and
yields a glowing heat that will last for hours.

Screened Coke \$14.00 per ton

Unscreened Coke 10.00 " "

Breeze (very small) ... 5.00 " "

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—OR—

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SAFETY FIRST

The Imperative Law of Life

Nowhere should it be enforced with greater zeal than by distributors of food. It is the Dealer's protection as much as safety to Consumers. That is the law rigidly observed by Borden's Condensed Milk Company in the manufacture and sale of the world-wide known GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK, bearing Medals for Purity and Safety from all Nations, and backed by Forty-eight Years' test and endorsement by consumers.

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BRAND
CONDENSED
MILK
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It is an Ideal Milk for infants and children because Safety First is the law of Production. It is this that makes it Safety First for Grocers. It is an insurance of a Perfect Food, the most important article in the dietary of the world, for young and old. Can be recommended for all Household Purposes where Milk is required.

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"Leaders of Quality"
Connell Bros. Co., Distributors



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Pure Food
Products

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, January 17, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Mexican Dollars: Market rate: 72.70
 \$100 Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver per tael 1850
 Copper Cash
 Sovereigns:
 buying rate @ 2-7 1/2 Tls. 7.63
 Exchange @ 73.00 - Mex. 10.52
 Peking Bar 394
 Native Interest05

Latest London Quotations
 Bar Silver 27d.
 Bank rate of discount 5%
 Market rate of discount:-
 3 m-s %
 4 m-s %
 6 m-s %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s 27.84
 Ex. Paris on London, Fr. 27.84
 Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 3.47 1/2
 Consols 115

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London T.T. 2-7 1/2
 London Demand 2-7 1/2
 India T.T. 13 1/2
 Paris Demand 361
 Hamburg Demand 11
 New York T.T. 61 1/2
 New York Demand 61 1/2
 Hongkong T.T. 75 1/2
 Japan T.T. 81 1/2
 Batavia T.T. (nom.) 138 1/2

Banks' Buying Rates
 London 4 m-s Ctds. 2-3 1/2
 London 4 m-s Doys. 2-3 1/2
 London 6 m-s Ctds. 2-3 1/2
 London 6 m-s Doys. 2-3 1/2
 Paris 4 m-s 379
 Hamburg 4 m-s 65 1/2
 New York 4 m-s 65 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE
 FOR JANUARY
 21-Bk. Tls. 7.02
 Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 3.92
 1-Marks. 2.94
 Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.48
 Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.34
 " 1-Rupees. 2.28
 " 1-Roubles. 2.28
 " 1-Mex. 1.50

DEUTSCHE-ASIATISCHE BANK,
Exchange Quotations
 On Germany:-
 Tel. Transfers 267 nom.
 Demand 267 1/2
 Bank Drafts, 4 m-s 269
 Credits, 4 m-s
 Doys. Bills, 4 m-s 313 1/2
 Doys. Bills, 6 m-s 316 1/2

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
 (Shanghai Branch)
 Mexican Dollars, 72.6875
 Chinese Dollars, 72.75
 On Peking, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Tientsin, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Newchwang, Demand, 84 1/2
 On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2
 On Chungking, Demand, 105 1/2
 On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
 On Poochow, Demand, 98 1/2
 On Amoy, Demand, 72 1/2
 On Swatow, Demand, 98 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, 63 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, 72 1/2
 On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Tals, 87 1/2
 January 17, 1916.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, January 15.—Following are today's rubber prices:-
 Plantation, First Latex:
 Spot: 3s. 6 1/2 d. to 3s. 6 1/2 d.
 April to June delivery: 3s. 6 d. to 3s. 7 d.
 Tendency of market: Firmer.
 Last Quotation, London, January 14:-
 Spot: 3s. 6 d. to 3s. 6 d.
 April to June delivery: 3s. 5 1/2 d.
 Tendency of market: Easier. Closing steadier.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Boeven-Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat: "The output of crude oil for January 15 was 209 tons and for January 16, 183 tons."

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 102 Bubbling Well Road Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress, 60 rooms separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., Ltd., write as follows in their weekly market report:-
 Although business during the week has not been of particular magnitude, the tone of the market has continued bright, and further advances in prices have been paid freely for all goods, more particularly of course in the bleached and dyed sections. The Szechuen demand has been continued, but the conditions in the neighboring provinces, but the Yangtze ports from Hankow downwards appear to be able to pay prices that a little while ago would have seemed almost unattainable. It is becoming question whether the extraordinary condition which have arisen in the market for commodities other than cloth, such as metals and chemical dyes, which have advanced several hundred per cent. during the past year, may not eventually become duplicated in the market for dyed cloths if the country continues to absorb them at the present rate, as they are now procurable from England only in dribs and drabs, distant delivery, and dyes are daily becoming scarcer and dearer there, while no other country can at present supply more than a fraction of China's requirements.
 It is only the yarn market which does not at present reflect the improved state of trade which has made itself evident during the past few months.
 The native dealers in chemical dyes have made huge fortunes since the outbreak of the war, the profits of three of the principal ones being assessed at over thirty million taels. They are opening five new native mills at Chinese New Year and may increase this number to twelve later on.

Piece Goods
 Grey Shirtings 8 1/2-lbs.—Market steady to firm though only a comparatively small business has been done in Seven Boys at Tls. 3.55, Blue Nine Boys at Tls. 3.45, and Blue Stag and Ring at Tls. 3.35. Prices at auction were fairly steady.
 4 lbs. to 7 lbs.—No business reported except at the auctions, where prices show only small fluctuations.
 9 lbs. to 11 lbs.—Demand from the River Ports and Ningpo continues satisfactory and prices show a rising tendency, sales being made public in Rabbit and Moon at Tls. 4.50, Bridge at Tls. 4.05, Red Cock (4,000 pcs.) at Tls. 4.00, Three Cash at Tls. 3.85, and Dragon and Horse at Tls. 3.80. The auction goods were firm at the earlier sales but were in and out at Yuen Fong today.

12 lbs. 36-inch.—There has been a little more interest taken in the market and we hear of business in Soldier at Tls. 5.60, Soldier A.B.C. at Tls. 4.75, and Soldier No. 2 (3,000 pcs.) at Tls. 4.67 1/2. Auctions steady.
 Jeans.—Japanese makes have changed hands to the extent of about 75 Bales (40 yd. lengths) in various shops in the neighborhood of Tls. 4.55. Auction chops steady to firm.
 White Shirtings.—These goods continue in active demand and prices are very firm. Sales that have come to our notice are: Flower No. 1 at Tls. 5.70, Flower No. 2 at Tls. 5.65, Flower No. 3 at Tls. 5.60 and Stag (64 Reels) at Tls. 4.20. Prices at auction advanced all round.
 Drills and Sheetings.—Nothing to report under this head.
 Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—The market has again been strong and both private and auction shops continue to advance in price all round.

Cotton and Yarn
 Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been quiet steady, and rather higher prices have been paid than those ruling a week ago. Quotations are: Tungkow at Tls. 24.20 to Tls. 24.60; Steam Ginned at Tls. 23.00 to Tls. 23.50; Four Chop at Tls. 22.00 and Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 22.50 to Tls. 23.80.
 The Liverpool market continues to show a strong tendency and prices today are cabled by Reuter as follows: Middling American at 82 1/2, Egyptian at 10.85d, and Bengals at 61 1/2d. per lb.
 Local Yarn.—Market continues

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.
 Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.
 Subscribed Capital . . . Tls. 500,000.00
 Paid Up Capital . . . Tls. 50,000.00
 A British Company
 Issuing all forms of Life Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates.
 Assurance Fund
 (31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72
 Assurances in force exceed Tls. 31,700,000.00
 Head Office—SHANGHAI
 Agencies throughout Asia.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
 AND
The Venus Life Assurance Co., Ltd.
 Chairman: Mr. Tung Shao-yi
 Head Office: Shanghai.
 Branches all over China.

The Venus Fire & Marine Assurance Co., Ltd.
 Capital \$1,200,000. Capital \$1,000,000
 Fire and Marine LIFE
 The undersigned are prepared to grant policies of Insurance against Fire, Marine and Life at the lowest Current Rates. Claims Payable at the Head Office, No. 127, Szechuen Road, as well as at all other Branches.
 Lo SUN, YEE TSEU-CHEN, Managers.

Benjamin and Potts
 Yesterday's Prices
STOCK
 H. K. & S. B. 835 B.
 Chartered 652.
 Russo-Asiatic R. 187 1/2 N.
 Cathay, ordy. 2.40 B.
 Cathay, pref. 6 1/2 B.

Marine Insurances
 Canton \$415.
 North China Tls. 182 1/2 S.
 Union of Canton \$950 B.
 Yangtze \$270 S.

Fire Insurances
 China Fire \$152 B.
 Hongkong Fire \$410 B.

Shipping
 Indo-China Pref. Tls. 128 B.
 Indo-China Def. 66s. 6d. B.
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 19 1/2.
 Shanghai Tug Tls. 53 B.
 Koshien Tls. 20 B.

Mining
 Kaiping Tls. 12.35
 Oriental Cons. 35s.
 Philippine Tls. 3 S.
 Raub Tls. 3.35 B.

Docks
 Hongkong Dock \$84 B.
 Shanghai Dock Tls. 60 Sa.
 New Eng. Works Tls. 9 B.

Wharves
 Shanghai Wharf Tls. 92 1/2 B.
 Hongkong Wharf \$77 B.

Lands and Hotels
 Anglo-French Land. Tls. 106 B.
 China Land Tls. 59 N.
 Shanghai Land Tls. 107 S.
 Wei-hai-wei Land Tls. 3.
 Central Stores Tls. 60 B.
 China Realty (ord.) Tls. 52 B.
 China Realty (pref.)

Cotton Mills
 E-wo Tls. 140 B.
 E-wo Pref. Tls. 111.
 International Tls. 73 1/2 Sa.
 Laou-kung-mow Tls. 78.
 Soy Chee Tls. 44 B.
 Shanghai Cotton Tls. 92.
 Kung Yik Tls. 14.85 B.
 Yangtzeppoo Tls. 5 1/2 B.
 Yangtzeppoo Pref. Tls. 111 B.

Industrials
 Anglo-German Bry. \$95 N.
 Butler Ties Tls. 23 N.
 China Flour Mill Tls. 6 S.
 China Sugar \$129 Sa.
 Green Island \$10.70 B.
 Langkats Tls. 37 Sa.
 Major Bros. Tls. 6.
 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 135 B.

Stores
 Hall & Holtz \$16 B.
 Llewellyn \$62 1/2.
 Lane, Crawford \$100 Sa.
 Moutrie \$38 N.
 Watson \$6 1/2.
 Weeks \$19 B.

Rubbers (Local)
 Alma Tls. 18 B.
 Amherst Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Java Tls. 16 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 45 B.
 Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 7.00 B.
 Bute Tls. 2.10 B.
 Chemor United Tls. 2.70 B.
 Chempedak Tls. 19 B.
 Consolidated Tls. 5 B.
 Dominion Tls. 5.40 B.
 Java Consolidated Tls. 18 1/2 B.
 Jawa Consolidated Tls. 18 B.
 Kamunting Tls. 13 1/2 B.
 Kapayang Tls. 22 1/2 B.
 Karan Tls. 22.
 Kota Bahree Tls. 15.85 B.
 Kroewoek Java Tls. 23 B.
 Padang Tls. 20 B.
 Pengkalen Durlan Tls. 15 1/2 B.
 Permatia Tls. 8.
 Repah Tls. 1.85 B.
 Samagaga Tls. 1.40 B.
 Seekee Tls. 10 B.
 Semambu Tls. 25 B.
 Senawang Tls. 25 B.
 Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 5 B.
 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref. Tls. 15.
 Shanghai Pahang Tls. 3 B.
 Sungai Duri Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Sua Manggis Tls. 15 1/2 B.
 Taiping Tls. 8 1/2 B.
 Tanah Merah Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Tebong Tls. 11 1/2 B.
 Uluohi Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Ziangbe Tls. 8.60 B.

Miscellaneous
 C. I. & E. Lumber. Tls. 160 B.
 Cully Dairy Tls. 15.
 S'hai Elec. and Ash. \$2 N.
 Shanghai Trams Tls. 92 Sa.
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 31 B.
 Horse Bazaar Tls. 30 B.
 Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.
 S'hai Telephone Tls. 98 S.
 S'hai Waterworks Tls. 300.
 S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
 Telephone No. 398 5671.

quiet with only a few sales to report.
 12 1/2 Bales "Anchor" at Tls. 87.
 100 Bales "Teenkwan" at Tls. 89.50.
 14 1/2 Bales "Wedding" chop (heavy) at Tls. 92.50; 100 Bales "Fodr Hec" at Tls. 92.00.
 16 1/2 Bales "Wedding" chop (heavy) at Tls. 95.00; 200 Bales "Anchor" at Tls. 92.00; 300 Bales "Phoenix" at Tls. 92.50; 400 Bales "Clouded Stork" at Tls. 94.00 to Tls. 95.00.
 20 1/2 Bales "Double Bear" at Tls. 99.00; 400 Bales "Joss" at Tls. 98.00; 400 Bales "Five Men" at Tls. 100.00 and 400 Bales "Man and Goats" at Tls. 100.00.
 Indian and Japanese Yarn.—There are no sales to report this week.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

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 Shanghai Sumatra Tls. 135 B.

Stores
 Hall & Holtz \$16 B.
 Llewellyn \$62 1/2.
 Lane, Crawford \$100 Sa.
 Moutrie \$38 N.
 Watson \$6 1/2.
 Weeks \$19 B.

Rubbers (Local)
 Alma Tls. 18 B.
 Amherst Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Java Tls. 16 1/2 B.
 Anglo-Dutch Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 Ayer Tawah Tls. 45 B.
 Batu Anam 1913 Tls. 2 1/2 B.
 Bukit Toh Alang Tls. 7.00 B.
 Bute Tls. 2.10 B.
 Chemor United Tls. 2.70 B.
 Chempedak Tls. 19 B.
 Consolidated Tls. 5 B.
 Dominion Tls. 5.40 B.
 Java Consolidated Tls. 18 1/2 B.
 Jawa Consolidated Tls. 18 B.
 Kamunting Tls. 13 1/2 B.
 Kapayang Tls. 22 1/2 B.
 Karan Tls. 22.
 Kota Bahree Tls. 15.85 B.
 Kroewoek Java Tls. 23 B.
 Padang Tls. 20 B.
 Pengkalen Durlan Tls. 15 1/2 B.
 Permatia Tls. 8.
 Repah Tls. 1.85 B.
 Samagaga Tls. 1.40 B.
 Seekee Tls. 10 B.
 Semambu Tls. 25 B.
 Senawang Tls. 25 B.
 Shanghai Kiebang Tls. 5 B.
 Shanghai Malay Tls. 7 1/2 B.
 S'hai Malay-Pref. Tls. 15.
 Shanghai Pahang Tls. 3 B.
 Sungai Duri Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Sua Manggis Tls. 15 1/2 B.
 Taiping Tls. 8 1/2 B.
 Tanah Merah Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Tebong Tls. 11 1/2 B.
 Uluohi Tls. 3 1/2 B.
 Ziangbe Tls. 8.60 B.

Miscellaneous
 C. I. & E. Lumber. Tls. 160 B.
 Cully Dairy Tls. 15.
 S'hai Elec. and Ash. \$2 N.
 Shanghai Trams Tls. 92 Sa.
 Shanghai Gas Tls. 31 B.
 Horse Bazaar Tls. 30 B.
 Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.
 S'hai Telephone Tls. 98 S.
 S'hai Waterworks Tls. 300.
 S. Sellers, S. Sales, B. Buyers.

Benjamin and Potts, 8 Jinkee Road
 Telephone No. 398 5671.

Stock Exchange
 Transactions
 Shanghai, January 17, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Official
 Langkats Tls. 37.00
 Trams "B" Tls. 92.00
 Almas Tls. 18.00
 Amherst Tls. 2.25
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
 Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.50
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.45
 Butees Tls. 2.10
 Chempedaks Tls. 19.00
 Chemors Tls. 2.60
 Chemors Tls. 2.70
 Chemors Tls. 2.85
 Consolidated Tls. 5.20
 Consolidated Tls. 5.30
 Consolidated Tls. 5.35
 Consolidated Tls. 5.40
 Java Consolidated Tls. 26.00
 Kamuntings Tls. 13.50
 Kamuntings Tls. 13.75
 Pengkalans Tls. 15.75
 Repah Tls. 1.85
 Semambus Tls. 2.25
 Semambus Tls. 2.35
 Suanwang Tls. 25.00
 Sua Manggis Tls. 5.50
 Tebongs Tls. 34.00
 Tebongs Tls. 34.25
 Tebongs Tls. 34.00
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.60

Direct Business Reported:
 Langkats Tls. 37.00
 Langkats Tls. 37.75
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 60.00
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
 Anglo Javas Tls. 16.15 January
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.40
 Gulus "L" Tls. 13.00
 Kota Bahree Tls. 15.85
 Kroewoeks Tls. 23.00
 Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75
 Bukits Tls. 7.60

Sharebrokers' Association
 Transactions
 Shanghai, January 17, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
Official
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.50 cash
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.80 cash
 Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash
 Tebongs Tls. 33.00 cash
 Kotas Tls. 16.25 cash
 Langkats Tls. 33.00 cash
 Consolidated Tls. 5.35 cash
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
 Tebongs Tls. 35.00 January
Direct
 Bukits Tls. 7.50 cash
 Yangtzeppos Tls. 5.75 cash
 Padangs Tls. 21.00 cash
 Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00 cash
 Kung Yiks Tls. 15.00 cash
 Langkats Tls. 37.00 January
 Dominions Tls. 19.00 January
 Chemors Tls. 2.65 cash
 Almas Tls. 17.75 cash
 Butees Tls. 2.05 cash
 Semambus Tls. 2.40 cash
 Sua Manggis Tls. 8.75 cash

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED
 33 Nanking Road; Tel. Nos. 3893-4492.
 CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914
 "THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
 Head Office: Peking
 Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00
 Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00
 Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00
 Liabilities 10,000,000.00
 Board of Directors:
 Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai
 Vice-Chairman: Mr. Peng Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
 Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
 Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M.A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
 Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
 BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.
Banks:
 The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
 National Bank of Commerce, New York.
FOREIGN AGENCIES:
 Amsterdam, Manila, Seattle, Bangkok, Malta, Somarag, Batavia, Melbourne, Singapore, Benkoen, Milan, Soerabaya, Bombay, Moscow, Sydney, Calcutta, New York, Tokio, Cheribon, Osaka, Vladivostok, Hongkong, Padang, Wellington, Honolulu, Paris, Yokohama, London, Rangoon, Macassar, San Francisco.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tals and Dollars; interest allowed in Tals at 2 1/2% per annum; in Dollars at 1 1/2% per annum on the daily balance of over Tals or Dollars 200 respectively.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
 The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.
 Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.
 C. T. HSU, Manager.
 YUSHU CHIN, Sub-Manager.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 37.00
 Trams "B" Tls. 92.00
 Almas Tls. 18.00
 Amherst Tls. 2.25
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
 Anglo Javas Tls. 16.00
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.50
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.45
 Butees Tls. 2.10
 Chempedaks Tls. 19.00
 Chemors Tls. 2.60
 Chemors Tls. 2.70
 Chemors Tls. 2.85
 Consolidated Tls. 5.20
 Consolidated Tls. 5.30
 Consolidated Tls. 5.35
 Consolidated Tls. 5.40
 Java Consolidated Tls. 26.00
 Kamuntings Tls. 13.50
 Kamuntings Tls. 13.75
 Pengkalans Tls. 15.75
 Repah Tls. 1.85
 Semambus Tls. 2.25
 Semambus Tls. 2.35
 Suanwang Tls. 25.00
 Sua Manggis Tls. 5.50
 Tebongs Tls. 34.00
 Tebongs Tls. 34.25
 Tebongs Tls. 34.00
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.50
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.60

Direct Business Reported:
 Langkats Tls. 37.00
 Langkats Tls. 37.75
 Shanghai Docks Tls. 60.00
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90
 Anglo Javas Tls. 16.15 January
 Batu Anama Tls. 2.40
 Gulus "L" Tls. 13.00
 Kota Bahree Tls. 15.85
 Kroewoeks Tls. 23.00
 Sua Manggis Tls. 5.75
 Bukits Tls. 7.60

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, January 17, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Ziangbes Tls. 8.50 cash
 Ziangbes Tls. 8.80 cash
 Telephones Tls. 97.50 cash
 Tebongs Tls. 33.00 cash
 Kotas Tls. 16.25 cash
 Langkats Tls. 33.00 cash
 Consolidated Tls. 5.35 cash
 Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.90 cash
 Tebongs

三、

Launch Services

TODAY

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 a.m.

C. P. R.

TOMORROW
The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9.30 a.m.

Homeward Sailin

C. P. R.

Homeward Sailings

Canada, U.S., Europe.
(Subject to Change)

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Empress of Japan..... | Feb. 4 |
| Monteagle | " 18 |
| Empress of Russia | Mch. 25 |
| Empress of Japan..... | Apr. 7 |
| Empress of Asia | " 22 |
| Monteagle | " 28 |
| Empress of Russia | May 20 |
| Empress of Japan..... | June 9 |
| Empress of Asia | " 17 |
| Monteagle | July 7 |
| Empress of Russia | " 15 |

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Carver Peking & Yuen-min-yueh Roads
Telephone 4167

For further information, apply to

For further information, apply to
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.
Corner Peking & Yuen-ming-yuen Roads
Telephone 1668

GILL & Co.
Office in Shanghai.
Shipment by Expert Packers
WARDING AGENTS.
83, Szechuen Road

K.
KAISHA.

Semi-Tropic ama and Hensch

SAN FRANCISCO

| | | |
|-----|----|-------|
| ons | 28 | Jan. |
| ons | 18 | Feb. |
| ons | 17 | Mar. |
| ons | 11 | Apr. |
| ons | 6 | May |
| ons | 23 | June. |

San Francisco

| | | |
|-----|----|------|
| ons | 10 | Feb. |
| ons | 6 | Mar. |
| ons | 4 | Apr. |
| ons | 23 | May |

20 June

20 June
Manila
ons
ons
7 Feb.
26 Mar.
and Hongkong
ons
1 Feb.
equipped with wireless,
in all berths, swimming
NG issued to San Francisco
and Canada by the Overland
merican ports, and through
k and St. Lawrence lines.
on application. All passage
change on day of purchase.
hippon Maru," and s.s. "Pa-
at reduced rates.
r privileges allowed at all
nsportation between Naga-
cific passage of the Cana-
Shanghai will be honored
ersa.
oney and freight, apply to
NY, Agents.
88 Seachuen Road.

1

CO.
S. Co.
(AN FLAG)
e
e *Sunshine Belt.*
Honolulu only.
duced rates.
INGS
VIA MANILA.
an. 26th., 1916

ISCO

SAN FRANCISCO
Feb. 15th., 1916.
April 17th., 1916.
June 24th., 1916.
Admitted to all the principal
high tickets to Europe.
Passage, etc.

ISCO
5th 1918

S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails Feb. 15th., 1916.
 S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails April 17th., 1916.
 S.S. "China" (10,200 Tons) Sails June 24th., 1916.
 Through Tickets and Bills of Lading issued to all the principal
 cities of the United States & Canada, also through tickets to Europe.
 For further information, rates of passage, etc.
 Apply to
 G. J. PETROCELLI
 Agent
 Temporary address
 Phone 666

Temporary address
KALEE HOTEL.

Temporary address
KALEE HOTEL.

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)
Have been favoured with instructions from
THE CONCERNED

To sell within their salesroom
134-135A, Szechuen Road,
ON
Wednesday, the 19th inst.
at 10 a.m.

ENAMELED BATHS, Electric
Massage Machines, Mirrors,
Turkish Baths, Massage Tables,
Massage Beds, Gas Stoves,
etc., etc.

ALSO
A long line of
Household Furniture.

Now on View

John Begg's Scotch Whiskey

The fine, Old Mellow
Whiskey with a small
name but a big
reputation.

The Choice of the Critic
Aged in Wood
Bottled in Bond

AGENTS:
Frederick Ezra & Co.
2A, Kiukiang Road.
PHONE 2273

OVERSEAS CLUB

Notice to Members

A CONCERT

by
The British Members
of the
S. V. C.
Will be Given on
January 26th, 1916,
at
The Masevic Hall
Admission by Ticket only.
Tickets (Price \$1.00) at
Moutrie's on Friday, 21st.

SHANGHAI KLEBAN RUBBER ESTATES, LIMITED.

(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Transfer Books of the Company
will be closed from Friday, the
14th, to Friday, the 21st day of
January, 1916, both days inclusive.

C. J. L. STEWART,

Liquidator.

In the United States Court for China

In the Matter of the Last Will and
Testament of Philip W. Pitcher,
Deceased

Pursuant to an Order of said
Court notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against the
estate of Philip W. Pitcher,
Deceased, late of Amoy, China, to
present the same with vouchers to
the undersigned Executrix of his
estate, in care of the American
Consul at Amoy, China, on or before
July 10, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Executrix.

ANNA F. M. PITCHER,
Executrix.
Amoy, China, January 10, 1916.

MOTOR?
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

OMAR KHAYYAM

VIII.
And look-a-thousand
Blossoms with the Day
Woke—and a thousand
scattered into Clay:
And this first Summer
Month that brings the Rose
Shall take Jamshid and Kai-kobad
away.

O'BILL KHAYSMITH
And look-a-thousand
Hombres with the Day
Woke—and a thousand
Tongues were Dry as Clay:
And this first Summer
Month that brings the Rose
Shall take Jamshid and Kai-kobad
away.

ASK O'BILL
GARNER, QUELCH & CO.
Wine Merchants

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Hupei-Hunan Section

REQUISITION No. 79

TENDERS are invited for the
supply of the following
freight cars:—

- 75—30-ton high-sided Cars.
- 75—30-ton low-sided Cars.

Conditions of Contract, draw-
ings, etc., can be obtained on pay-
ment of \$5 at the office of the
Director General, Han-Yueh-
Chuan Railway Administration,
Hankow, or on payment of an
equivalent fee at the offices of the
Railway's Consulting Engineers or
Representatives in London, Paris,
Berlin and New York.

No tenders will be received after
6 p.m. on March 31st, 1916, when
they will be opened in the presence
of the Tenderers or their Repre-
sentatives.

BY ORDER.

Hankow, January 15th, 1916.

British Government 5 Per Cent. Exchequer Bonds.

H. B. M's. Treasury have given
notice of an unlimited issue of
Exchequer Bonds bearing interest
at 5% per annum, to be issued at
par and redeemable in five years,
free of all taxes to foreign residents.
Bonds are in denominations of
£5, £20, £50 and £100.

The Hongkong & Shanghai
Banking Corporation are prepared
to telegraph applications for the
Bonds free of charge. Further
particulars can be obtained at the
Bank.

For the HONGKONG &
SHANGHAI BANKING COR-
PORATION,

A. STEPHEN,

Manager.

Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.

CHINESE POST OFFICE

NOTIFICATION No. 274

The public is hereby notified that
the Sub-Office formerly located 324
Rue du Consulat has been trans-
ferred to No. 273 Avenue Joffre
(corner of Route Vovron).

C. ROUSSE,

Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 17th January, 1916.


NOTICE

I have established myself at 13A,
Canton Road, Shanghai, under the
style and title of

"Sidney J. Powell & Co., Civil
Engineers, Architects, Land &
Estate Agents, Mine Adminis-
trators, &c."

Sidney J. POWELL,

A. M. INST. C. E.



We Hate to Boast, But—
You'd boast too if you had saved as
many people as we have from starting
and lighting annoyances. Come in and
be saved.
H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.
TEL. 2666
Free inspection of any battery at any time

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Monday, 17th
January, 1916, it was decided to
pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per
cent equal to 5 Tael cents per share
on the Capital of the Company, on
Wednesday, 16th February, 1916,
to Shareholders on record on that
date. The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from 1st
February, 1916, to 16th February,
1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of the Board of
Directors held on Monday, 17th
January, 1916, it was decided to
pay an Interim Dividend of 5 per
cent equal to 5 Tael Cents per
share on the Capital of the Com-
pany, on Wednesday, 16th Febru-
ary, 1916, to Shareholders on
record on that date. The Transfer
Books of the Company will be
closed from 1st February, 1916, to
16th February, 1916, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.
General Managers.

Dated, 17th January, 1916,
13, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

The Permata Rubber Estate, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Shareholders will
be held at the Chamber of Com-
merce Rooms, No. 1 Yuen-Ming-
Yuen Road, on Friday, the 21st
January, 1916, at 5.30 p.m., when
the Directors' Report and State-
ment of Accounts for the year ended
31st October, 1915, will be present-
ed to the Shareholders.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
13th January to the 21st January,
1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. RICHARDS,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 7th January, 1916.

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED LADY steno-
grapher and typist, of many years
experience (just arrived from the
South) is open for immediate
engagement. Very good references.
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8480-J-21

SITUATION WANTED. A
well-educated Chinese gentleman,
who is at present connected with a
large, well-known firm as com-
pradore, desires to find change in
another firm in the same capacity.
Has had many years of experience.
Excellent references and good
testimonials. Will not supply cash
security. Apply to Box 148, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

SITUATION WANTED. Posi-
tion as interpreter wanted by a
respectable Chinese, who was
educated in Great Britain and has
had considerable experience. Ex-
cellent testimonials. Apply to Box
149, THE CHINA PRESS.

8481-J-23

YOUNG RUSSIAN lady seeks
position as governess, or as nurse
to look after an invalid; can also
look after the household. Apply to
Mrs. Shibinski, No. 423, Kitaishaja
Ulisa. Harbin.

8486

SITUATION WANTED by a
first-class cook and steward, and
head waiter. Apply to Box 136,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8466-J-21

COMPETENT LADY typist and
stenographer seeks position. Five
years' experience, highest references.
Please apply to Box 127, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8488-J-18

COMPETENT young man
(neutral) seeks position. Speaks
Chinese fluently, six years' expe-
rience in China, three years in charge
of branch office. Thoroughly
acquainted with central and north-
ern provinces. Excellent references.
Apply to Box 128, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8489-J-21

MINING ENGINEER (miner
and prospector), seeks position.
Will go anywhere. Speaks Spanish
and French (an American). Apply
to Box 133, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8445-J-20

CERTIFICATED bookkeeper
wants work after office hours.
Reliable typist, willing to work
after office hours. Owns typewriter.
Apply to Box 122, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8421-J-18

SITUATION WANTED by an
American with mechanical ability.
Partnership considered to a certain
amount. Apply to Box 124, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8428-J-18

POSITION WANTED by a
young Chinese Gentleman with
experience as Store-keeper, Godown-
keeper, or Time-keeper. Please
apply to Box 462, THE CHINA
PRESS.

T.F.

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH LESSONS by certi-
ficated professional English lady
teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply
to Box 151, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8487

WANTED, LESSONS in French
from a native French Lady by a
young lady. Apply to Box 137,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8463-J-18

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, young man as general
office assistant. Must have know-
ledge of stenography and type-
writing. Apply stating salary and
age, to Box 121, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8419-J-16

YOU CAN FIND IT

When you realize that in the rush of shopping
you have lost your purse or furs—do not despair!
The chances of recovery are greatly in your favor
if you use a CHINA PRESS "Lost" ad. Much valuable
property has been restored to its owners in this manner.

APARTMENTS

Estb. 1900. Tel. 580.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
ROOMS BY DAY OR
MONTH.
Mrs. Nazer, 32, N. Soochow Rd.
Houseboat for Hire

HOUSES TO LET

HOUSE TO LET—Feb. 15,
1916. No. 67, ROUTE VALLON,
near French Park, containing three
rooms on ground floor, four bed-
rooms, three tiled bathrooms with
hot water installation, tiled kitchen
and pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc. China Realty
Company, Limited.

8253

TO LET, a six-roomed-house with
furniture and electric fittings. Rent
45 Taels. Fittings can be taken over
at a reasonable price. Apply to
Box 142, THE CHINA PRESS.

8471-J-19

TO LET, houses containing four
rooms, monthly rental \$28. Apply
to No. 26, East Yuhang Road.

8461-J-21

TO LET, from January 15th,
half house (flat) consisting of two
delightfully large rooms, reception
hall, verandah, bathroom, kitchen,
servants' quarters and garage,
situated on Bubbling Well Road,
near Country Club. Apply to Box
62, THE CHINA PRESS.

8466-J-20

TO LET, at once, well-furnished
house, six rooms, with two bath-
rooms and all modern conveniences,
Hongkew district. Apply to Box
139, THE CHINA PRESS.

8465 e.o.d.

BROADWAY TERRACE. Cosy
4-roomed houses in Broadway, every
convenience and close to trams.
Apply to 10, Yangtzepoo Road.

T.F.

TRANSLATIONS

ALL descriptions of translation
work, Chinese into English and vice
versa, undertaken. Accuracy and
despatch. Address, Translator,
care of THE CHINA PRESS.

8392

TRANSLATOR, who has con-
siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-A, Peking
Road, or P. D., 131, Haining Road,
opposite West End Lane.

1839

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, a small, two-cylinder,
Humber motor-car, to hold two
people. Price, complete with full
set of tools, Tls. 600. Apply to
Box 152, THE CHINA PRESS.

8493-J-20

WANTED to buy, a full-size
billiard table. Reply with full
particulars and price to Box 145,
THE CHINA PRESS.

8478-J-23

WANTED to buy, bedroom fur-
niture. Price must be cheap. Apply
to Box 150, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8482-J-19

A LOT OF LAND, about three
mow, situated in the Central
district, now occupied by houses, in
one of the best and most busy
markets. Can be leased for 15
years. Please apply to Jatz King,
c/o Voekel and Schroeder A.G., 37,
Nanking Road.

8459

FOR SALE, 3½ h.p. motor-cycle,
3-speed gear, free engine. For
sale cheap. Practically new,
inspection invited. Apply to Box
138, THE CHINA PRESS.

8464-J-18

WANTED, dining-room suite,
stair carpet, brass stair-rods, several
easy chairs (covered tapestry) two
occasional tables, hall-stand and
ice-box. Apply to Box 146, THE
CHINA PRESS.

8479-J-20

FOR SALE, horse, carriage and
harness, in good condition. Apply
to Box 144, THE CHINA
PRESS.

8474-J-22

WANTED, Horse and Carriage
Complete. State terms to Box
131, THE CHINA PRESS.

8442-J-20

THE UNDERSIGNED wishes
to BUY or charter TWO
STEAM LAUNCHES of not
more than 4½ feet draught. Must
be in a good condition. He also
wishes to SELL a 20 H.P. NEW
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